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TO SINK MILLION TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING MONTHLY

Is Berlin's Idea, Besides Deterring 3,000,000 Tons Of Neutral Boats

WARN U. S. CRAFT

U-Boat Captains Specially Ordered to Give Neutrals Caution

TO FORCE PEACE

German Experts Figure Program will Compel British Consideration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press of America has reached Copenhagen. He says that he believes war between Germany and America to be unavoidable.

Germany has instructed the commanders of her submarines not to sink neutral vessels, especially Americans, without warning them whenever possible, but cases must arise where an American vessel will be sunk, or American citizens on board neutral vessels will be involved in a catastrophe. Germany does not intend to depart from the submarine policy lately proclaimed.

German experts believe that, if they can sink a million tons of British shipping every month, besides deterring three million tons of neutral shipping, they will force Great Britain to consider peace. This will have to be achieved by two-thirds of the submarines available, one-third being always voyaging backwards to port, or being repaired.

Latest Sinkings

The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamers Japanese Prince (4,376 tons), Lullington (2,816 tons) and Beachtree, the Norwegian steamer Ellevore (2,732 tons), a Dutch trawler and a lugger, the Norwegian steamer Havgard, the Greek steamer Vasilissa Olga (1,406 tons) and several small British craft.

Nine vessels were sunk yesterday, seven being British and two Norwegian. The narratives of survivors agree concerning the cold-blooded savagery of the pirates.

It is stated that the Japanese Prince, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, without warning, carried 30 American cattlemen, who were landed with the crew.

The Belfast steamer Sallach was shelled without warning and the Chief Engineer killed as he was coming up on deck. The crew were nine hours in their boat, after the sinking of the ship, before they were rescued.

Pillage Swedish Boat

A telegram from Stockholm states that the Swedish steamer Edda was shelled without warning and the German submarine continued firing, though the Captain hove-to. The pirates systematically pillaged the ship and prevented the crew taking their belongings, threatening them with revolvers.

The s.s. Edda was sunk by bombs and the crew turned adrift in a boat, the pirates shouting: "Go to hell!"

One of the most terrible tales of suffering is that of a member of the crew of the s.s. Vedamore, who is a native of the Philippines. He was picked up seventy miles west of the coast of Ireland, alone, naked and frozen stiff in the bottom of a boat.

He says that, after the Vedamore was sunk, he swam for five hours in the icy sea, reached a water-logged life-boat and drifted before the bitter gale, baling, till he lost consciousness. He was awakened to consciousness by the attacks of flocks of sea-birds, found himself frozen and spent nineteen hours praying for death to end his sufferings.

Relief Ship's Fate

Paris, February 11.—The Chief Engineer, the sole survivor of the Danish steamer Lars Kruse, which, although under charter to the Belgian Relief Commission, was recently torpedoed by a German submarine, has

(Continued on Page 2)

China's Welfare Depends On Neutrality---Vice-President

Asks What Government Will Do If Parliament And Provinces Oppose Protest to Germany

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, February 13.—The report made by the Peking Daily News, that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang protested against the abandonment of the neutrality of China, is confirmed. Feng Kuo-chang emphasises that the welfare of China depends upon maintaining her neutrality. He asks what the Government will do if Parliament and the Provinces oppose the Government's note.

By order of President Li Yuan-hung, the following officials have been attached to the Bureau of Neutral Affairs, which was established at the outbreak of the war: Wang Ta-hsieh, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, Sun Pao-chi, Chief of the Audit Bureau, Lu Cheng-hsiang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and General Yin Chang, Chief of the Military Cabinet. The Bureau has now become very active.

French Congratulate China

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 12.—All the papers give despatches referring to the answer given by China to Germany and her Note to the United States, pointing out the high interest of both.

Le Figaro praises the strength of these documents and says that they show that not a single neutral country would speak in any other fashion if they were moved exclusively by the sentiment of right and equity.

M. Herve, in La Victoire, applauds China for showing her high old civilisation, which makes protest against German submarine warfare unavoidable. He adds that the interest of China is evidently to share the action of the Powers and to claim as well as President Wilson the institution of a society of nations and international justice.

L'Echo de Paris observes that Germany hoped to find in China an immense colony to be improved. The really important and opportune answer from the Chinese Government makes these hopes fall down.

Yellow River Bridge Guarded

Peking, February 11.—(Chinese press reports). The Chinese Minister to the U. S. A. has reported that German submarines have sunk more than twenty merchantmen and the war between the U. S. A. and Germany is inevitable and there is no hope that Germany will give any satisfactory reply to China on the protest of China.

The Cabinet has decided that if the Chinese protest is of no use diplomatic relations with Germany may be suspended pro tem and the payment of the Boxer indemnity may also be suspended.

The American Minister to Peking is said to have informed the Waichiaopu that there are over 10 German gunboats of various types in the Yangtsze and China should be made responsible to prevent them leaving the ports. Thus Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, the Minister for Navy, has ordered all the Chinese warships to strictly watch the interned German warships.

The Government has wired to provinces to protect Germans as the Sino-German relations are not severed yet though a protest has been sent to Germany.

Though the Sino-German relations are not severed, Germans are said to be intriguing actively and the Government has ordered all concerned to check such intrigues and especially to protect the bridge on the Yellow River of the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway by increasing the garrison.

COALITION WAR CABINET PLANNED FOR AUSTRALIA

Premier W. M. Hughes to Preside Over Six Liberals And Five Ministerialists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, February 11.—It is understood that Mr. W. M. Hughes will form a War Ministry consisting of six Liberals and five Ministerialists.

When Germans Quit Bulgars Will Bolt

Is Message They Send From Firing-Line; Declare Their Allies Already Retiring

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, February 11.—At a certain point on our front, the Bulgarian troops recently hoisted a notice, saying: "The Germans are retiring. We will come over to you when they have gone."

Undoubtedly, the exhaustion of the Germans is affecting the *morale* of the Bulgarians. Meanwhile, the Allies are not idle on the Balkan front, which may yield surprises influencing the final issue of the war.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Feb. 20

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. Feb. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.. Mar. 4

For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 4

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about February 17, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

RUSSIAN COMMISSION ON POLISH ORGANISATION

Will Make Recommendations For Consideration Of Country's Leaders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 11.—Official: A Government Commission has been appointed to consider the new organisation of Poland. It will assemble within a fortnight and its recommendations will be submitted to the Polish leaders.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—(By wireless).—An Italian official communique reports: We reached Tarvis Station. We repulsed an attack made by the enemy in the Vodel zone. After violent hand-to-hand fighting, the survivors were captured. We re-established our lines eastward of Gorizia and completely repulsed the enemy, inflicting serious losses and taking 100 prisoners.

Brazil Says Germans' Blockade Is Irregular

Rejects It As Ineffective; Will Hold Berlin Responsible For Damage Caused

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—Reuter's Agency learns that Brazil, replying to the German Note regarding unrestricted submarine warfare, has declined to accept the German blockade as effective and regular and, therefore, protests and declares that it will hold Germany responsible if the interests of Brazil are affected.

German Torpedo-Boat V.69 Arrives At Base

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 12.—An official message from Berlin states that the German torpedo-boat V. 69, from Ymuiden, has arrived at a German base.

Germany Using Turkish Troops in Galicia

TURKISH TROOPS UNDER FIRE. ©INTERNATIONAL.

This picture shows a section of a Turkish trench in Galicia, where the Teutonic allies are using large numbers of the Sultan's troops.

Britain More Than Doubles Importation Of Wheat and Maize

Submarine Warfare Fails To Stop Foreign and Colonial Corn Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—In view of the so-called submarine blockade, the Board of Trade figures of the imports of foreign and colonial corn into the United Kingdom last week are particularly interesting, namely: Wheat 2,766,200 cwts. and maize 1,069,300 cwts., as compared with 1,111,800 cwts. wheat, 495,800 cwts. maize imported during the same week last year.

Airman, Awarded V.C., Succumbs to Wounds

Brings Burning Aeroplane Out Of Fight 9,000 Ft. Up, Saving Observer's Life

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—The Press Bureau announces that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on Sergeant Thomas Mottershead, of the Royal Flying Corps. He was attacked at a height of 9,000 feet. The petrol tank was pierced and the aeroplane became enveloped in flames.

Though suffering extreme torture from burns, Sergeant Mottershead showed conspicuous bravery, presence of mind and skill in selecting a landing-place and brought back the machine to our lines, with wonderful endurance and fortitude, saving the observer's life. Sergeant Mottershead subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, Feb. 11.—£18,180,000 sterling has been subscribed to the Commonwealth war loan. The subscription list remains open.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.6 and the minimum 20.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.9 and 25.7.

Vote £550,000,000 Credit For Britain up to May 31

War Expenditure Now £1,000,000 more Daily Than Last Year; £1,950,000,000 Passed in 12 Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—The House of Commons has unanimously passed the vote of credit for £550,000,000, moved by Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the vote was to cover war expenditure to May 31. The total votes of credit for the current financial year would be £1,950,000,000. The expenditure on the army, navy and munitions has increased by £1,000,000 a day, as compared with the first sixty-three days of the financial year, owing to increased expenditure on munitions and food.

The demands of the Dominions recently have been much less than the average for the year and the Dominions are still able to finance themselves very largely.

The increase in the output of munitions was as continuous as ever. The smallest increase in any kind of shell, as compared with the first year of the war, was twenty-eight times.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated that advances to the Allies and Dominions to March 31 would total £890,000,000. He was very confident concerning the future. He did not know whether the new war loan would be a success, but applications would certainly be more numerous and he believed the amount applied for would be greater than ever before.

Referring to Salonica, he stated that the British and French Commanders believed that, in the event of a German-Bulgar offensive, the danger of an attack from the rear is nothing like what it was a few weeks ago, thanks to the measures decided upon at the Rome conference. The latter was very fruitful. For instance, it arranged that supplies for Salonica and also large quantities of coal for Italy should be sent overland, thus saving shipping and avoiding submarines.

Lt. Guynemer's Bag Of Aeros Is Now 31

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 11.—Speaking of the air-raid accomplished on Friday, on Karlsruhe, by a French aviator, who covered about 340 kilometers in three hours and twenty minutes, recalls the fact that the two most important raids on Karlsruhe were made on June 15, 1915, and June 22, 1916, as reprisals for the bombardment of French and British open towns by German aviators and Zeppelins. Twenty-three machines took part in the first raid, when, in broad daylight and despite a terrific anti-aircraft fire, 130 bombs were rained on the city and enormous damage done, notably to the Palace, arms manufactory and railway-station.

In the raid last June, 40 bombs were hurled on the city from nine aeroplanes, extensive damage again being done.

Last night's communique reports that Lieutenant Guynemer shot down his thirty-first German aeroplane. His victory was gained in a battle fought in the night over the Somme front.

DISASTER ATTENDS AIR RAID AGAINST VALONA

Two of Three Attacking Machines Felled and Crews Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 11.—Three enemy sea-planes attempted to raid Valona, in Albania. Two were felled in an air-fight and the crews captured.

Admiral Says Loan Can Give Knock-Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—At a war loan meeting at Greenwich, yesterday, Mr. I. H. Benn, M.P. for Greenwich, read a message from Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, who said: "If you will try as hard to do your duty ashore by raising the loan, as we are doing at sea by sinking submarines and frustrating other evil devices, you will make the loan such a success that it will be a knock-out blow for the enemy."

PACIFISTS BLOCK WAR MEASURES IN CONGRESS' AGENDA

May Possibly Delay Passing Of Military and Naval Appropriations

PLEA TO WILSON

Memorial Against Entering Fight Sent in on Lincoln Anniversary

GERARD IN BERNE

His Party Say Germans Are Buoyed Up with Hope Of Success

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—The Washington correspondent of the Morning Post states that the pacifist movement is growing, especially in Congress, where blocking amendments threaten to delay military and naval appropriations.

William Jennings Bryan and his associates are carrying on an active propaganda for peace. The Lincoln Anniversary will be celebrated in Washington by a meeting of pacifists, who will memorialise President Wilson, entreating him not to go to war.

New York, February 11.—There has been no announcement with reference to the German communication mentioned yesterday, but it is not denied that representations of some kind have been made, whether through a Note or orally cannot be ascertained.

Berne, February 11.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany and his party have arrived from Berlin.

Mr. Gerard's party state that conditions in Germany are bad, but the people are not starving, are buoyed up with their hopes of the success of submarine warfare and are resolved to fight to the very bitter end. The Dutch Minister is taking up the interests of the interned prisoners. Seven hundred Americans are remaining in Berlin.

Ordered to Sink Interned Ships

New York, February 4. (United Press Service).—Secret service agents are taking precautions in all parts of the country to prevent any damage or disorder due to the machinations of German agents, who are expected to be active following the break between the United States and Germany.

The American Government has been informed that the captains of all the interned German vessels in American ports had received orders to open the seacocks of their vessels, rather than permit them to be seized by the United States.

Torpedo-boats are patrolling outside the harbors of New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco. Guards have been placed aboard the interned German vessels.

Colonials and War Workers Get Titles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—The new Government's New Year Honors have been published. They include one Canadian peer, numerous Colonial distinctions, seven Baronets, including two gentlemen prominent in the manufacture of munitions and twenty-eight Knights, including nine civilians prominent in matters of defence and munitions. Sir Charles Wakefield, Lord Mayor of London in 1915-16, is created a Baronet.

RUSSIANS REGAIN LINES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: The enemy, under cover of a snow-storm, attacked northward of Kiselin and penetrated our trenches, but were driven out.

The enemy crossed the Dniester on the ice and pressed back our field-posts. We counter-attacked and regained our positions.

SHACKLETON NARRATES VIVID TALE OF FIGHT FOR LIFE AT THE POLE

Capt. Mackintosh Sacrificed Himself That Companions Might Get to Safety

Reuter's Service

London, February 11.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, in the Daily Chronicle, gives accounts of the terrible experiences on the shores of Ross Sea of the party belonging to his expedition who were absent from the s.s. Aurora, laying food-depots, when the latter broke away from her moorings at Cape Evans, in May, 1915. Sir Ernest Shackleton rescued five of the party on January 10, while three, including the leader, Captain Mackintosh, and the Padre, had, meantime, succumbed to their privations. Traces of their remains were sought for, without success.

The early trials of the party left behind on the shores of Ross Sea were very severe. They suffered from furious blizzards, while the temperature was thirty degrees below zero.

All except four of their dogs died on the trail. When the party arrived again at Cape Evans, a fortnight after the s.s. Aurora had broken away, they found plenty of food, but a shortage of clothing. Some members of the party made clothing from materials left by the Scott expedition, while others worked on scientific matters, or hunted seals. They subsequently stocked distant depots.

The party left southwards in January, 1916. They left the Padre, who had contracted scurvy, in a tent and proceeded to lay the last depot of provisions. They found two sledges, the sole trace of Scott's expedition.

On their return, they picked up the Padre, who they lashed to a sledge in his sleeping-bag. Scurvy generally appeared among the party.

Very rapid travelling was made, but the strain, combined with the bad conditions, shortened their marches. Fortunately, they took extra food from one depot, for, when eleven miles from the next and within thirty of the spot where Captain Scott perished, an awful blizzard set in, which lasted for a fortnight.

Camp was broken when the blizzard had lasted six days, because the men were growing weaker and the fuel and provisions were practically exhausted. It took three hours to dig out the sledges. The party started again for the next depot in a blinding drift. "It was a fight against death, calling forth qualities of self-denial, endurance and comradeship worthy of the highest traditions of the Polar service."

Captain Mackintosh and another man fell in their tracks. One of the party was left to tend them and the others, with the starving dogs, struggled on to the depot, which they gained.

A return was made with food to the other three, but, the blizzard continuing, found the sick helpless. The party again started off northwards, but now three of them were lashed in their sleeping bags to the over-burdened sledges.

Captain Mackintosh, realising the situation, selflessly decided to stay behind, to give the others a chance and occupied a tent, with a supply of provisions. The remainder of the party pushed on, but the Padre died.

Re-invigorating food was procured and Captain Mackintosh was rescued after ten days. The party made a safe return to their depot, after carrying out their specified object, despite abnormal difficulties and Captain Mackintosh and his companion recovered, but they were overtaken by a sudden blizzard, when crossing the sea-ice, towards Cape Evans and indications found subsequently showed that they had been drowned.

Wouldn't Stay on Farm for $10,000

Miss Mary Smith, a Chicago stenographer, has returned to Chicago after a fifteen months' stay on a farm as the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pankhurst, a wealthy couple of Amboy, Ill. Miss Smith was offered a home, $3 a week, and $10,000 when the old couple she was to be the "daughter" to, died. Miss Smith was selected from 1,500 girls who had applied for the position, and later, returning to Chicago after thirteen months of farm life on the Pankhurst farm, declared that farm life for a city girl used to city ways was intolerable. One of the terms under which Mary took the job stipulated that she was to see no men and not marry until after the death of the Pankhursts.

British Advance Is Really Important, French Verdict

Debate Whether German Retirement Is Wholly Forced Or Initiation of New Tactical Device

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, Feb. 12.—The newspapers devote great attention to the British advance on the western front, which they characterise as being of real importance. They suggest that the British should definitely ascertain whether the retirement of the Germans is wholly forced, or represents some new tactical device.

London, February 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We made further progress, last night, in the neighborhood of the Beaucourt to Puisieux road and occupied six hundred yards of trench without difficulty. A counter-attack, southwards of Serre Hill, was caught by our artillery barrage and machine-gun fire and easily repulsed.

We entered the enemy's line at a number of places. We blew up an ammunition-dump south-east of Armentieres and dispersed a raiding party north-east of Neuville St. Vaast.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: We repulsed attacks made by the British, eastward of Armentieres and southward of La Bassee Canal. We repulsed six night attacks between Serre and the Ancre.

Our assailants, who were wearing snow-shirts, suffered heavy losses. After a hand-to-hand fight, we evacuated a trench south-east of Serre, before a British attack.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the effects of the incessant British bombardment are indicated by the report of a Company Commander of the 31st German Infantry to battalion headquarters, dated February 4, which has been captured.

"Our trenches have been blotted out and our dug-outs cannot be used, because shell after shell bursts right on top of them. The British airmen are flying very low, to direct the fire of the enemy's artillery. Our artillery has fired very little and German airmen only appeared in the evening and failed to disturb the British. The British appeared to be using a new type of gun, the shell from which bursts like a mine, the area of destruction being large."

Paris, February 12.—The official communique issued this afternoon recorded minor successes, including two *coups-de-main*, in the Argonnes and in the sector of Hill 304 respectively, in which prisoners were taken.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down. French air-squadrons bombed the railway-stations at Stenay, Dun-sur-Meuse and Athies.

The communique this evening reported intermittent reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Bezange and in sectors in the Vosges.

Immense Gathering Attends Funeral Of Monsieur J. Dantin

The remains of Monsieur J. Dantin, Secretary to the French Municipal Council, were interred in the Cimetiere Francais des Lokawei, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a huge concourse of sorrowing friends. In the morning, a requiem mass was held at St. Joseph's Church. All day long the flags in the Concession were at half mast and in the afternoon the whole Concession was in mourning.

The funeral procession was from St. Joseph's Church to Lokawei and it was not until after five o'clock that it reached the cemetery. There, a huge crowd of mourners was in waiting and together the two parties entered the ground and followed the service.

The procession was headed by half-a-dozen Annamite cyclists, who walked all the way; three French officers on horseback followed and then came an Annamite police detachment and the Public Band. Two abreast, there walked in uniform about fifty members of the Fire Brigades of the Concession and the International Settlement, under Capt. Madier and Chief Officer Pett.

The floral tributes, numerous and beautiful, were carried ahead of the coffin, the carriage for which was drawn by two fine black horses. The coffin was draped in the tricolor of France and on top were placed M. Dantin's fireman's helmet and coat. The carriage was swathed in wreaths. On foot behind it walked a large concourse of deceased's friends and the long procession was brought up by a detachment, about a hundred strong, of the S.V.C., under Major T. E. Trueman, who was accompanied by his staff. All the Allied companies were represented.

The French Volunteers were under Mons. F. Roy and a detachment of these, with some of M. Dantin's Fire Brigade comrades, walked alongside the carriage, the Volunteers with arms reversed.

Nearing the cemetery, the Band commenced the sad notes of the Dead March in "Saul" and, inside the ground, the Fire Brigades and Volunteers lined up. The coffin was taken out of the carriage by eight firemen and reverently laid in its last resting place.

An impressive service was then conducted by Rev. Father Henry, head of Aurora University, who was accompanied by two Chinese assistants and a large assembly of the Fathers from various French institutions. The service was the customary Latin one and at its termination all the Fathers besprinkled the coffin with Holy Water.

The wreaths were too numerous to give in detail while the mourners present numbered several hundred and included all the leading French Consular and Municipal Council members and officials and a host of private friends.

At the conclusion of the service, M. Naggiar, the French Consul-General, stepped forward and paid a tribute to the deceased, echoed from the hearts of all who were present.

The Consul-General said:—Gentlemen: In saying a word this afternoon in your midst I have simply the intention of asking you to meditate with me for a moment by the side of this suddenly opened grave where lies the excellent and devoted public servant, Dantin, who was so abruptly torn from his labor and his friends.

I have been able, as a daily co-worker to appreciate the devotedness and the character of our poor comrade. Dantin, gentlemen, gave the best of himself to a task the importance of which grew every day.

His capacity to work, his competence, the care which he brought to bear on all matters, earned him general esteem and affection.

I say nothing on the subject which is not already in every heart, for each one of us on the news of his tragic end readily gave him the praise that he merited so well.

He fell, gentlemen, at the moment when he was preparing to consecrate the leisure, that his work had left him, to a labor of charity, to the success of which he contributed without sparing either his time or himself. Such was the quality of his soul and the zeal with which he was animated.

The French Concession, for the good administration of which he has done so much and in the life of which he has so closely participated, will cherish a touching and grateful remembrance of the too short time he was with us.

In the name of the Municipal Council, the Municipal employees and the French community of Shanghai, I bring to the memory of Dantin with a last adieu, the testimony of our sincere affection and our profound sorrow.

May he repose in peace in the place of his eternal rest in the territory of this French Concession, which will not forget what it owes to him.

To Sink Million Tons Monthly

(Continued from Page 1)

arrived here. He says that he was sleeping at the time of the explosion. The steamer sank in three minutes and there was no time for the boats to clear the ship.

"My boat overturned and the men clinging to it, owing to the bitter cold and heavy swell, dropped off one by one. The Third Engineer was the last to go. He held out for six hours and then went mad. It was then six o'clock in the morning.

"I held on till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a German submarine came up and I was rescued. I was two hours in the submarine and then I was placed in a life-boat containing the crew of another steamer which had been torpedoed.

"The submarine promised to tow the life-boat to the shore, but left it to drift. Eventually, we were rescued by a French torpedo-boat."

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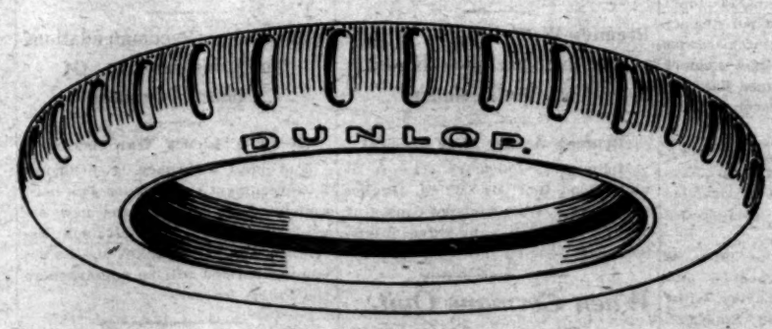

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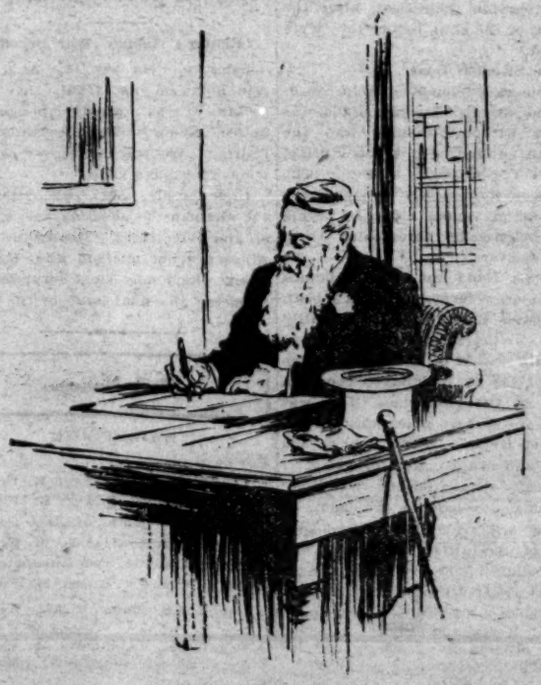

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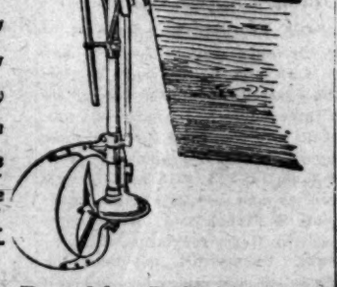

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'WE SEEK NO SELFISH ENDS, MERELY LIBERTY AND JUSTICE'—WILSON

'We Would Simply Stand True Alike in Thought and Action To the Immemorial Principles Of Our People,' Declares President in Severing Relations

TELLS CONGRESS IN ADDRESS OF KAISER'S BROKEN PLEDGES

'God Grant We May Not Be Challenged to Defend Our Rights,' He Says—Lawmakers Stand and Cheer at End, Remain Standing While He Leaves Chamber

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA

"We wish to serve no selfish ends.

"We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people, which I sought to express in an address in the Senate a fortnight ago—we seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty, justice and an unmolested life.

"These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany."—Woodrow Wilson.

Washington, February 3.—President Wilson announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany in an address this afternoon before a joint session of the Houses of Congress.

The Senators and Representatives listened with rapt attention as the President described the unsuccessful attempts of the American Government to dissuade Germany from employing a policy of ruthlessness on the high seas. He recalled the note to Germany on April 8, 1916, following the sinking of the Sussex, which contained the words:

"Unless the Imperial Government immediately declare and effect an abandonment of the present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the Government of the United States will have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

Quotes German Assurances

The President quoted the assurance given by Germany in reply: "The Imperial Government will do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents."

President Wilson also gave the language of the order issued by the German Admiralty to the submarine commanders both within and without the areas of declared naval war zones, that merchant vessels should not be sunk without warning or without saving the lives of the persons aboard, unless the vessels made an attempt to escape or offered resistance.

The President also quoted from the same note the reservation made by Germany against keeping her promises if her enemies were permitted to apply at will methods of warfare "violating international law," and the American Government's response refusing to entertain, much less discuss, the suggestion that respect for the rights of citizens of the United States was in the slightest degree contingent upon the conduct of any other Government.

Cites Latest German Note

The President then quoted from Germany's note of last Wednesday, revoking the pledges thus given "on the ground that brutal methods of warfare had been adopted by their enemies, who proposed the destruction of the Central Powers."

President Wilson continued: "I think you will agree with me that in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of May 4, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the honor and the dignity of the United States but to take the course which in our note of April 18, 1916, we announced that we could take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the submarine warfare which it was then employing, and to which it now proposed to resort."

All Relations Severed

The President said that he had directed the Secretary of State to announce to the German Ambassador that all relations between the United States and Germany were severed and that the American Ambassador to Germany would be withdrawn.

"Notwithstanding this unexpected action on the part of the German Government," the President continued, "this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances given to this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two Governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us that they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or the solemn obligations exchanged between us, and destroy American ships or take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced. Only actual, overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now."

Would Ask Power to Act

President Wilson then declared solemnly that if his inveterate confidence in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purposes should prove unfounded, and that American ships and lives were sacrificed by their naval commanders, he would take the liberty of coming again before Congress and would ask that authority be given him to "use any means necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course."

The President reiterated his refusal to believe that Germany would do anything actually hostile until he was obliged to believe it and stated that the purpose of the United States was nothing more than the defense of the undoubted rights of the American people.

'We Serve No Selfish Ends'

"We wish to serve no selfish ends," he continued. "We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and action to the immemorial principles of our people which I sought to express in my address to the Senate a fortnight ago—we seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty, justice and an unmolested life.

"These are the bases of peace—not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the government of Germany."

The President read his address slowly. He was frequently interrupted with loud applause. When he concluded the members of Congress arose and cheered. They remained standing while he left the chamber.

Physician Locates Cancer Germ

Dr. Clifford Sater

After years of research work with the microscope, Dr. Clifford Sater, of Cincinnati, announces that he has isolated the cancer germ. He also states that he is developing a serum that is giving some good results in the treatment of cancer in its earlier stages.

The photograph shows Dr. Sater in his laboratory, experimenting on a rabbit.

CARRANZA CALLS ELECTION

Queretaro, February 3.—Provisional President Carranza has decided to proclaim a presidential election in Mexico March 11.

GERMANS PLAN BIG CANAL

London, January 31.—The Parliament of Bavaria has passed an appropriation of £33,000,000 for Bavaria's share in the construction of a canal between the rivers Rhine, Main and Danube.

BIG U.S.-JAPANESE BANK IS PLANNED

Capital of Both Countries Will Invest in Twenty Million Yen Trust Company

COMMISSION TO AMERICA

Guarantees Assure That Nation's Co-operation—Other Forms Of Joint Enterprise

Tokio, February 6.—Co-operation between Japanese and American business men is already taking form. A number of projects are now under consideration, some of which have reached the stage of practical organisation.

A trust company is planned, somewhat on the order of American trust companies doing a banking business, and share subscriptions are being solicited. The name of the trust company is The International Enterprise Trust Company. It is to be capitalised at twenty million yen, divided into 400,000 shares at 50 yen each. The first payment on these shares will be 12.50 yen.

One half of the capital is to be subscribed in Japan and the other half in the United States. A commission will shortly leave Japan for the United States with the object of interesting American capital in the enterprise. Sufficient guarantees have already been given from America to assure their co-operation.

The head office will be in Tokio, a branch in Osaka, while other branches will be established abroad. The scope of the trust company will be somewhat on the order of the trust companies in America—the handling of bonds, debentures and shares, auditing and estate work, the financing of business enterprises of all kinds both in Japan and abroad, and the export and import business.

Prominent Japanese Interested

Among those in Japan who are actively interested in this enterprise are Mr. B. Nakano, president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Sugawara, former Vice-Minister of Finance; Mr. Hoshino, president of the Tokio Printing Company; Mr. D. Kamiya, president of the Asahi Drug Company; Mr. E. Hitaka, member of the House of Peers; Mr. Urbe, president of the Meiji Leather Manufacturing Company; Mr. Tsujimura, president of the Japan Celluloid Company; Baron Takei, Peer and director, Meiji Commercial Bank; Mr. G. Matsukata, president, Tokai Life Insurance Company; Baron Usagawa; Mr. Mayeyama, president of the Tokio Turst Company; Mr. Furuichi, member of the House of Peers; Mr. Nomura, former president, Manchuria Railway Company; Mr. Kasai, director, Tone Water Power Electric Company; Mr. Kurachi, member of the House of Peers, Mr. Koike, president, Commercial Bank; Mr. Nezu, president of the Toba Railroad Company, and many others.

A number of other plans for co-operation in different ways are now under consideration. A certain large corporation in America is planning to construct mills in Japan on an extensive scale.

Co-operate in Shantung

Negotiations have been completed, it is reported, between Japanese and American capitalists in connection with the Shantung Grand Canal loan. The amount involved is 12,000,000 yen. All the details have not been announced. The syndicate in Japan will consist of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan. The American International Corporation, which holds the concession, represents the United States.

This concession was granted under the Yuan Shih-k'ai government. As the canal runs through Shantung Province it infringed Japan's special rights as successor to the German treaty rights in Shantung Province. The co-operation between Americans and Japanese avoids this conflict of interest and permits the consumation of a work which, while remunerative to the investor, is of the greatest benefit to China and is the realisation of part of the work as originally planned and mapped out by the Red Cross Association. It will prevent floods over large areas, it will reclaim land and the canal construction will open up transportation facilities which will be most profitable to China.

EMBASSY STAFF DISRUPTED

Illness Scatters Ambassador Penfield's Force at Vienna

Vienna, January 4.—As a result of illness, the staff of the American Embassy here has been disorganised. U. Grant Smith of Pennsylvania, the counsellor of the embassy, left Vienna tonight for the United States to recuperate from a nervous breakdown which kept him in a local santarium for several weeks. Frederic R. Dolbeare of New York, the Second Secretary of the embassy, left the Austrian capital a few days ago, bound for America, in order to recover from an operation for appendicitis which was followed immediately by a severe attack of diphtheria.

Allen W. Dulles of New York, the Third Secretary, who is a nephew of Secretary of State Lansing, is now convalescing at the home of Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, from a severe attack of rheumatic fever.

Sheldon R. Crosby of New York, the First Secretary, was operated on for appendicitis yesterday evening, but he is now doing well.

The fact that the Ambassador's private secretary, Cardeza, will be obliged to leave for the United States within a few days, will further reduce the staff, leaving the Second Secretary, Rutherfurd Bingham of Washington, as the sole assistant of the Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Penfield have practically converted their home into a hospital having made it a rule to take care of the members of the embassy as soon as they are able to leave the santarium.

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A HEART-GRIPPING STORY OF SOLDIER HEROISM, IN FOUR ACTS

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL A SPLENDID WRECK

Famous Building So Damaged By Germans Restoration Is Impossible

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT

Men in Trenches Cheerful While Some Lucky Ones Get Furlough for Holiday

(By Viola Irwin Williams)

Paris, Jan. 5.—I was permitted to visit Rheims and the front line trenches northeast of it at Christmas time, and regret that every woman in France who has a son, father, or brother at the front cannot do the same. Not to give them courage, for they do not need that, but to allow them to realise the contrast between Paris reading the news and the army making it, between the great civilian army which watches the diplomatic squabbles and the poilus who watch the German trenches.

French soldiers are invariably well informed about the progress of the war and the principal diplomatic events, but they are too busy defending their territory to worry as did Paris over Rumania's failure to defend hers. The wave of depression following the recent eastern events has not touched the men at the front. Immediately the zone of the armies is entered there is an all pervading atmosphere of perfectly steady efficiency. The French army of today seems to have reached the zenith of perfect organisation.

With a special permit from General Headquarters, we left Paris in "perfect Christmas weather," cold sunlight and a light snow, in a military train filled with permissionaries returning to the trenches. An officer on one side of me was reading poetry, another apparently memorising instructions touching German prisoners. The latter, gathering that I was an American, suddenly informed me he had a godmother in New York, that he was from Lille and that he had still no news whatever from his family there.

At Epernay we were met by the Lieutenant in charge of our party, and in big blue military cars sped through the lovely Champagne country to Rheims. The road was bordered continuously by masks either of gray cloth or of thin hedge branches to screen the constantly passing provision vans and troops convoys from German telescopes. Nearing Rheims, the fourth and fifth line trenches showed white among the thick cut vines. Thousands of great crows swept up from the fields constantly—I have never seen so many.

From the brow of the last hill Rheims was suddenly visible, dominated by the cathedral. The cathedral is the *raisoi d'etre* and glory of Rheims, and has proved her destruction. Turning sharply into a tiny street we faced the Place de la Cathedrale. The lofty, lacy dream in stone was before us. Its effect is overpowering. The best photographs give an inadequate idea of the extent of its mutilation. It is ravaged cruelly beyond any hope of adequate restoration. It stands upright today, thanks to its incredible strength, its ancient walls, its beauty infinitely more touching in its terrible disfigurement. Yet blackened and torn, the rosy stone falling from its towers, it still stands a monument not only to the pre-eminence of France's art and idealism, but to her proud courage. The damage is astoundingly unequal. The right half of the big rose window of the facade, protected by a tower angle, is almost intact, while in the entire left half not a shred of glass remains. The beautiful belfry of the angle is totally destroyed. The north tower is gravely damaged, while certain angles of the right facade are untouched, although blackened by smoke. Incendiary shells, deliberately thrown on the scaffolding of the left tower, are partly responsible for its much greater mutilation. The statues at the portals are now, of course, protected by sandbags but this was accomplished too late to preserve them entirely, and the verger said also they were rotting beneath the rain caked sand.

Damage to Cathedral Interior

The aged Archbishop of Rheims now lives in a tiny house facing the battered skeleton of his bishopric. He is almost prostrated by the long months of agony of his beloved cathedral, and because in the ancient church the presence of women, a sign of joy, has been forbidden. By extra special permission, however, I was permitted to visit the interior. Many Americans who have visited Rheims cathedral during past Christmas seasons will remember the stately gorgeousness and characteristic joy of its ceremonials. Let these now imagine the roof in many places widely open to the sky, delicate skeletons only remaining of the many arched stained glass windows, the vast nave and choir stripped and stark. All the priceless wood carvings of the portals have been burned, destroying with them the adjacent world-famous statues. The incomparably beautiful half-destroyed rosace of the facade dominates the ruin of the interior.

But in the devastation there are some miraculous exceptions. Two of the most ancient and precious windows of the cathedral, in the north transept, are so far not even touched, although in the roof immediately above them a jagged shell hole reveals several meters of sky. Some sparrows and pigeons, entering freely the great open window spaces, perched on the wonderful carvings crowning the columns. The only bits of color remaining in the cathedral are a little blue canopy marking the spot where Charles VII was crowned in the presence of Jeanne d'Arc and a great crucifix, the oldest piece in the cathedral, which it is incredible the Fine Arts Commission, which is responsible, has not removed.

Rheims Cathedral in its present state is a monument also to certain German qualities. Its destruction has been deliberate, laborious, malicious. It is a universally recognised "strafe point." The troops at Rheims, on learning of French successes elsewhere on the line, automatically prepare for reprisals there. Germany can always strike at France's heart through Rheims. The persistent attacks on the cathedral have practically razed a part of the town surrounding it. The proportion of damage here and elsewhere is as between 100 per cent and 150 per cent.

Standing in the cathedral choir, I heard my first guns, and during luncheon they boomed incessantly, but not near, our officer informed us. Quitting Rheims, we visited the first-line trenches and reached an observation post close to the French barbed wire defenses, 600 meters from the German lines. It all seemed so calm that I suspected that the Major conducting us was trying to give a pleasant illusion of real danger when he warned us not to poke our heads over the top too long. We could see the German barbed wire and beyond the thick white lines of their trenches. At dusk the Major invited us to take tea in a dugout company dining room.

Only Catacombs Equal Trenches

The trenches have been so ably described so many times that I can only say that in their intricacy they are equaled only by the catacombs. A new model of mitrailleuse was operated for our benefit. It is equally efficient and much lighter than the old model. The last event of our trip of the day was sending up a fuse for us in the now complete darkness. This was done on a plateau beside the Major's dugout with poilus grouped thickly around us. The fuse shot hissing straight upward then hung for many seconds in the clear starry sky. Below in its white light the poilus, swathed in their heavy cloaks, some with pointed hoods, stood watching it. Some tiny donkeys carrying heavy loads of supplies passed at the moment. Inevitibly one thought of the scene often pictured wherein at this same season men watched and followed a new star.

We now took leave of the Major, who regretted the failure of the Ambassador to turn up on the previous day when the most elaborate preparations had been made for him. He had visited Rheims and I gathered the Major blamed their fussy Rheims "civils" for his remaining there, but his decision was really actuated by his idea that strict neutrality prevented an Ambassador seeing guns fired.

As we returned to Rheims our Lieutenant informed us that thousands of Germans taken prisoner in this section when they evacuated the city, had been dead drunk, and even at the present time prisoners are often captured for this reason. Among the troops and in the countryside it is called "the vengeance of champagne," and is as if the beautiful invaded wine country characteristically revenged herself.

A curious result of the war in this region also is the increase of all game following the long closed season. Pheasants hardly rise when disturbed, and returning to Epernay the white front light of our car suddenly showed a red fox sitting in the middle of the road. He only condescended to move when the car was almost upon him.

The train returning to Paris was full of permissionaires going on leave. They forlicked up and down the corridors like our own college boys going home for Christmas. No unusual permissions are possible at the season, indeed on the contrary, as in the two previous years, the Germans chose Christmas Day to make particularly strong attacks. But the poilus will have extra goodies in their rations as well as those sent to them by their relatives, extra wine and each one some champagne.

In the section of the front I visited every poilu had heard of the German peace proposals, and the general atmosphere was cheerful, awaiting the customary reprisals on Rheims following their rejection. And in front of her cathedral Jeanne d'Arc, untouched by the German hate, still rides her bronze charger and from her raised hands floats the tricolor of France.

World's Perfect Woman Becomes Skating Devotee

To the already crowded ranks of devotees of ice-skating there has been another ardent convert. Miss Annette Kellerman, famed the world over as the "most perfect woman now alive," has taken up ice-skating. If she becomes as efficient at her new sport fad as she is at swimming and diving, professional skaters will have to look to their honors.

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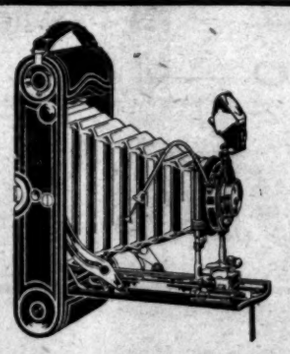

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Jack Bryce.....Jack Bryce
Phyllis.....Phyllis Gray

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SUPREME COURT JURY ACQUITS F. J. HOWARD

Judge Tells Him He Had Only Himself to Blame For Awkward Position

In the British Supreme Court yesterday, F. J. Howard, formerly secretary and general manager of the Central Garage Co., Ltd., was acquitted, after a trial lasting two days, of the charge brought against him of conversion of the company's funds.

The trial was held before Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, and Messrs. P. Crighton, A. J. P. Heard, H. Quelch, N. Smith, and C. May, jurors.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, with Mr. S. H. McKean, appeared to prosecute and Mr. F. Ellis defended.

At the opening yesterday, Mr. Matthews was re-called and, in answer to his Lordship, said Mr. Hanbury was a creditor of the company for Tls. 34,000. Witness was in personal charge of the audit and went there every day.

Mr. Mossop, in addressing argument, said the figures in the charge were not in dispute. It was admitted that the money in the charge, $5,292.64—money of the company—was used by accused. The only point was whether it was applied fraudulently and that was what the jury had to decide. He would address them on three general headings. The first, and least important, related to the monthly statements given by Wu and Zia to Howard. Wu had told them how he had given these monthly statements to Howard: Howard had denied it. It was for the jury to decide which story was true.

When they came to consider Howard's intentions it was not really very important whether he got these statements or not. He admitted to having seen the chits from time to time and also that he knew he had drawn considerably on the company. Howard said the total balance was ordered to be entered in the company's cash book. Howard said he was surprised to find these entries had not been made. Surely he must have known they were never entered. Howard had told them Mr. Hanbury at a shareholders' meeting admitted that accused was allowed to draw commissions. Mr. White had given them his version. Mr. Matthews, who was at the meeting, was not cross-examined on the point and nobody had been called to confirm accused's story.

Another heading related to the permission alleged to have been given to accused to draw commission at all. There was no mention in the minute book of any agreement to allow him to draw commission. Did it not appear singular that throughout the course of his employment he should invariably have taken his commission by crediting cash, so that nobody could have known of it without inspecting the cash book? If he had sent cheques to the directors to be signed there might have been inquiries.

Another question they were entitled to consider was Howard's financial position. Had he been a wealthy man, able and ready at any moment to pay back the money, reasonable men might take a different view. But here they had a man in accused's position who admitted that he had no source of income other than his salary, admitted that he had no assets, and who was a man of no means—not a wealthy man by any means—drawing huge sums from the cash of his company for his own use with no prospect of ever paying them back unless the company made good. Accused based his profits on an estimate for the coming year. He took a very optimistic view of things and his views turned out to be incorrect. The company had not made any profits during 1915 or 1916. It was submitted by the Crown that accused had a reckless disregard of his company's interests and there was abundant evidence to show that in drawing this money he did so with fraudulent intention and if the jury came to that conclusion it would be their duty to find accused guilty.

Mr. Ellis, replying, thought he could safely say it would be quite natural and reasonable for the jury to entertain a strong feeling with regard to this case. By that he meant that they had been called to examine into the conduct of one of the officers of a company with regard to the use of the funds of a public company and in that way they had to consider the interests of the shareholders of that company. That made their duty more responsible than anything else. However strongly they might feel with regard to that aspect of the case he would ask them to control, if possible, that natural feeling and examine as closely, as carefully, and as deliberately as they could, the evidence brought by the Crown.

The gist of the offence alleged against accused could be put into a nutshell and the question they had to answer was—Did Howard fraudulently take these monies with the intention of depriving the company altogether of those monies and converting them to his own use? In order to arrive at a conclusion they must analyse the evidence. With regard to Wu and Zia these witnesses were interested in making representations that their work was worthy the trust replaced in them. The question of the credibility of the witnesses was an important matter. Then they must remember that Howard was not responsible. It was not his duty to go through the books. One rather strange and very regrettable fact which must have struck the jury was that the directors of this company apparently interested themselves very little in the business of the company, looking at it from the point of view of business men. He submitted there was an absence of the attention, an absence of the direction, which one would expect for they had had it in evidence that apparently only on one occasion did a director call for an inspection of the books and apparently Mr. White never looked at the books at all.

So that his statement that he was not aware of Howard drawing a monthly sum of money as commission ought not to militate too much against accused. Here they had a man face to face with the difficulty of satisfying them that what he did was not dishonest. There was no doubt a great deal of money had been drawn by Howard and as things stood today Howard apparently was not justified in drawing this money, as things had turned out with regard to the possible prospects of the company. But the real question they had to decide was whether Howard, after having come to the arrangement with the directors which he said he had come to, was justified in acting, as he thought, in a bona fide way in drawing these sums of money. The jury on first consideration might be inclined to say "What rubbish! What justified him in arriving at that bright and rosy view of the company's prospects?" But he was not alone in that view for Mr. White had stated he had considered there would be good profits.

Counsel was relieved that the Crown had made no further reference to the concert money. He felt bound to say he thought it was a pity that the evidence was introduced. He did not know what the idea of the Crown was but it appeared to be introduced for the purpose of bringing on to the picture a nasty, dirty representation that was the sort of man whose conduct they had to try. If he did that with charity money, how much more would he do it with the company's money.

The Crown asked them to say accused fraudulently took this money and converted it to his own use with no possible chance of his ever being able to make good that money to the company. It was that guilty mind that formed the gist of this offence which was the real foundation of the whole of the Act under which accused was being prosecuted. Counsel had contended—Did Howard behave in a way that they could truthfully and conscientiously say was for the purpose of deceiving the company? Howard's conduct might have been extremely reckless and very irregular, almost scandalous, but counsel did not think he was wrong in suggesting to them that it was a long way from being criminal. He might have been unduly optimistic, might have been foolishly sanguine, might have exaggerated in his own mind the grand prospects of the company but he apparently was quite prepared any day to face the situation. It never appeared to him he was doing something that was grossly dishonest, that his conduct could place him in the cruel and painful position he was now in. Far from it. Everything he had done was open to the light of day and to the directors. If they had chosen they could at any time have made inquiries or made an inspection of the books. Howard was then in a position, as he was today, to say—"I may have made mistakes; I may have been reckless; I may have done things no business man should do: but what I did I thought I was justified in doing."

His Lordship, in directing the jury, said this was a difficult matter for them to consider and it was no good their shutting their eyes to the fact that it was made all the more difficult by the chaotic condition, not only of the books but by the whole management of the company's affairs. They lived in a business community where business had to be carried on, very often by public companies, and though as business men they might think that it was not necessary to be over strict so long as they secured that business was done in a reasonably safe manner he did not think they could look at the way this company's affairs were managed without feeling that—to put it no higher—it was unsatisfactory.

They had heard of considerable transactions during last year: there was not one single minute of a meeting of directors since September, 1915. That was nearly eighteen months ago. The books were described by the auditor as being in a chaotic condition. The accounts for 1915 were hung up to November, 1916. One would have thought if the manager did not see that they were forthcoming at an earlier date the directors would have insisted on it. In consequence of this state of affairs they had before them a serious charge to investigate. He had dealt with the position of the company because he thought it was right that they should face the fact openly and recognise that a great deal had been wanting. But, having done so—except in calling their attention to the fact that the difficulties were increased by the condition of the company—he did not wish that they should let it weigh with them in coming to their conclusion which they would have to come to on one point and one point only, namely—were these acts of the accused fraudulent? There was no doubt about it that accused had dealt with money of this company. It was the Crown's duty to prove fraud. They would appreciate that fraud could only be gathered from the circumstances of the case. It might be that a man forged another man's signature. That was a very flagrant case. They had to look at the facts and make up their minds whether the accused was guilty of fraud or not. He might put it in this way—did he improperly deprive the company of that money? Was that his object? And that was what they had to consider and return their verdict upon.

His Lordship then dealt with the circumstances of accused joining the company and said there was no doubt commission was agreed to. It was not very much good having commission unless there was a means of arriving at the amount. Otherwise, goodness knew when he would get it. Was he to wait until next year's accounts were made up before he touched a cent of his commission? Accused fixed on Tls. 200 and the payments were entered in the books. The directors could have seen these entries. It did not seem unreasonable that he should draw that commission. He reasonably said he would not take the position unless there was to be a substantial commission. So that, whether he was entitled to retain the money or not—he was not going into the question of civil rights as between the parties—but only a factor showing the condition of his mind. His Lordship thought they would have very considerable difficulty in finding that there was anything in his conduct, when he took the commission above board, which would justify them in deciding he had acted improperly and criminally in the matter.

But that was only the beginning of the matter. If there had only been the taking of that commission he doubted if they should have heard anything of this charge.

Accused drew an additional $1,000 a month or thereabouts during the first six months of 1916 and at the end of 1915 there had been an overdraft of $3,400. It was for them to say in all the circumstances of the case whether he could have been doing that innocently and accused himself had defined in his evidence what he meant by innocently and his Lordship thought they might well take it as the question they had to answer. Accused said that if he was entitled to the money at any time he was entitled to draw it. If they found he was only taking his own money then quite rightly they would find a verdict of not guilty. But they had to consider whether the Crown had shown there was fraudulent intent. Accused had put before them his position that if this was his money he was right to take it. They must consider that position. They must look at all the circumstances and say "Aye" or "No."

With regard to his general conduct, accepting his own version, there could be no doubt that he had been guilty of almost incredible rashness. He was living, also, at the rate of about $1,600 a month, after deducting certain loan repayments. They must come to a conclusion whether or not he was a man who was recklessly taking the company's money not caring whether or not he was entitled to it, to minister to his own extravagance quite regardless of the fact that the property was the property of another, or whether he was so infatuated with the prospects of the company that he thought he was only taking his own. If they were reasonably satisfied that the Crown had made out its case, that was to say, had shown them after considering all these facts, after considering the proposition which was laid before them by accused, if they could come to the conclusion then that the Crown had satisfied them and proved there was fraud it would be their duty to find a verdict of guilty.

On the other hand they had the extraordinary condition of the Company. They had the extraordinary way in which it was supervised and the extraordinary way in which it was managed by accused. That would all add to their difficulty. It was, however, essentially a thing for them to decide. His duty was to point out the facts from which they must draw inferences of whether accused was fraudulently taking the property of another when he overdrew in this ridiculous, and as it now appeared, outrageous way, sums which he claimed to be due to him on commission.

A word or two had been said about the concert money. His view was that it was pretty well of a piece with the general mismanagement with which they had been faced throughout the inquiry. He could not imagine a more dangerous way of mixing up a charity account with those of a company or a private individual. Having said that there was an end of it. The money had been paid. There was no sign of any intention to play fast and loose with that money.

Another fact which he should mention was in favor of accused. At no time did he seem to have manipulated the books so as to keep his employers in ignorance of the sums he was drawing except, of course, the very important matter of the sums beyond the Tls. 200 and Tls. 300. Clearly if they were on commission account they should have so appeared but on the other hand there was not the least reason why at any time the directors should not have discovered exactly how affairs stood. Accused left his papers about and left his affairs in such a condition that any director could have found out that things were not as they should be.

He had shortly reviewed the facts from which they must come to a conclusion as to accused's state of mind when he was taking the money and employing it for his own purposes and in coming to that conclusion they would have nothing to do at all with the civil rights as between the parties. They would have nothing to do with the propriety of his conduct. All they had to do was to consider whether the Crown had satisfied them whether he was acting as a thief.

The jury then retired and after a short absence returned and announced a verdict of "Not Guilty."

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said: Howard, in discharging you I wish it first of all to be understood that I do not in any way dissent from the verdict of the jury, but this is a case in which the Crown could have adopted no other course than to bring it before a jury and you have only yourself to thank for the position in which you stand. This will be a lesson to you I am sure and I trust it is one you will take to heart and that the extravagance which you have been guilty of, at a time when I should hope that few of our countrymen would be guilty of such extravagance, will be abandoned, and that you will live a life which will enable you to hold up your head and to get over and get out of the position in which the facts which have come before us in this inquiry must place you. You are discharged.

His Lordship then released the jury, exempting them until the end of next year.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 14, 1917

Japan Praises America

THE Japanese press whole heartedly supports President Wilson for his action in breaking with Germany.

The Tokio Asahi says:—"Germany has achieved military success only in the Balkans. Otherwise she has been defeated all round. She is suffering from lack of materials and food for war purposes. Thus she attempted to secure peace through the medium of America. But the attempt failed. Hence, she became desperate and announced a mad course of action, as we have reported. Whether she will be able to translate her threats into action is doubtful. But her threats are nevertheless a great outrage on humanity, international law, and commerce of the world. The situation is like one which obtained in the middle ages when the Goths and Vandals and other Teutonic barbarians ravaged central Europe, thereby turning Europe into a world of darkness. If Germany is allowed her own way, Europe will again have to revert to the dark ages such as those of the 12th and 13th centuries. This would be a great calamity for the world, and the greatest sufferer will be America. America's patience has at length been exhausted. Patient President Wilson had to take off his gloves. But even if diplomatic relations are broken, will America actually fight? Spain has already broken off relations with Germany (sic), but she is not actually fighting. We shall watch the developments to know what America will do. Germany's plan of inducing neutral nations to enter the game in order to obtain what she wants has worked in an opposite direction. Her attitude has only enraged neutrals. President Wilson's original plan of putting an end to the war without a victory on either side, as was enunciated in his address before the Senate on January 23, has failed. President Wilson, if he wants to see the war brought to an end at once, must join the Entente Powers in an attempt to punish Germany for her outrages. America has been fooled by Germany long enough. If she should allow herself to be fooled any longer, Germany will turn the whole world into darkness. We consider the action of President Wilson in breaking off relations with Germany a very appropriate thing."

The Jiji reviews the circumstances which led to the present step taken by President Wilson in announcing the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, and says that it is not to be wondered at.

"What further step will America take? The break of diplomatic relations does not necessarily mean war. But since the cause of the break is the German threat to perpetrate outrages on ships, property, as well as all mankind, including the inhabitants of the neutral nations, America will not be able to refrain from warlike steps if the German threat be put into actual execution. It is impossible to imagine how America can avoid being drawn into the war. While it is not proper to discuss at length what America will do when she is facing so serious a situation, it will not be wide of the mark to declare that the Rubicon will be crossed as a matter of course, since the severance of diplomatic relations means that the dice has been cast. It is reported that a war credit of $500,000,000 was introduced in Congress. Then America seized the Appam, and other drastic steps have been taken. So if America should declare war against Germany no-one need be astonished. When America enters the war, the first thing she will do will be to make use of her great navy. The American navy will be called upon to co-operate with the British and the French navies in hunting down German raiders and submarines. We welcome America's adhesion to the war from the standpoint of the European military situation."

Policy of Expediency

The Yomiuri says that since it is more convenient to keep Germany down in order to attain America's object, it is a natural and proper thing that America should have decided to break off diplomatic relations. If it were more advantageous for neutral nations to keep down the Entente Powers they might take that step. But for many reasons it is better to pursue the course of action which America has taken. Other neutral nations are expected to adopt a similar attitude. Germany has "produced snakes by poking the bushes," as the phrase goes. The writer expects the present American step will bring the war to a speedier end.

The Osaka Asahi says: "America has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The European war has entered its final stage. The decision of President Wilson to take this step was not made suddenly. It was made at the time of the Arabic affair on August 19, 1915. If Germany had not then promised not to sink passenger steamers without warning, the President would have adopted his present attitude at that very time. Since, there have been many incidents, and in each case Germany was able to restrain America from resorting to final measures by fair promises. Now that Germany has declared her intention of abandoning her former policy of respecting the lives and property of neutrals, there is no more room for America to repeat her ineffective negotiations with Germany. Indeed, the break of diplomatic relations with Germany was inevitable.

"A rupture of diplomatic relations does not necessarily mean war. America enjoys the advantage of breaking off these relations without actually fighting. The only thing she needs to do at present is to recall the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, from Berlin; and to hand Count Bernstorff and his subordinates their passports. There is no need for America to fight on land, and no need to fight on sea. The British navy is tightly blockading Germany. Only submarines may attack America, if at all. But Germany may reflect before she takes any hostile action against America, because she knows that if she takes such action many of the German ships interned in American ports will be sunk. America on her part has political and economic reasons for considering it disadvantageous actually to fight against Germany. Yet should more American lives and property be lost there is no guarantee that America will not fight Germany. The rupture of diplomatic relations is the first step towards a declaration of war.

"If Germany by declaring a submarine war against the world expected to see peace concluded she was greatly mistaken. But there is reason to believe that Germany expected that America would take the present step. To be sure, Germany may not have expected that America would do so without first opening negotiations. But had not Germany two objects in view in making that submarine war declaration? In case her attempt to induce America to take more active steps toward peace should fail, Germany may have been prepared to sacrifice even diplomatic relations with America. This desperate course of action on the part of Germany was advocated by the former Minister of Marine, Admiral Tirpitz, and the extreme war advocates.

The attitude of America towards the German peace proposal was actuated by a desire to protect the interests of America and other neutral nations against such eventuality. This was what was meant by the statement of Mr. Lansing and others of the American Government that neutrals might be forced into war if peace were not made soon. The desperate course taken by Germany was actuated by the fear that the British blockade might become very effective. British merchants even advised their government at the time of the German peace proposal not to reject the proposal outright for fear that their ships might be destroyed. Germany may be trusting to her ability to blockade England effectively by means of her submarines. Should England break down, the Entente Powers will be placed in a serious position. That was the reason why Germany decided even to sacrifice her diplomatic relations with America. The new British Ministry has discarded the milder policy of the former Asquith Ministry and is blockading Germany even by disregarding the rights of neutrals. Thus trade between Germany and neutral nations has ceased completely. Germany has therefore decided to adopt her present reckless attitude. At any rate, the war situation will be decided by the effectiveness of the respective blockades between Germany and England. German-American relations will not have so very serious an effect on the war situation."

The Tokio Mainichi says that poor Germany is shortening her life step by step. The editor is glad that the last hour of the common enemy of humanity is approaching so swiftly.

The Yorodzu says that the justice of the proposals of the Entente Powers has been understood by America and she is now awake. Germany's militarism is crumbling. The nations of the world should join America in helping the work of accomplishing the great object of the European war for humanity. The end of the war is approaching. But though Germany is crushed the world's vigilance should not be relaxed. The editor congratulates America on removing the dishonor on her fair name by this resolute step, and says that the latter constitutes a source of congratulation for mankind. The Japanese nation is also urged to do its best to help accomplish this common object.

The Chugwai Shogyo says that if America wants to see Germany withdraw her outrageous declaration she might take a definite step toward mediation. But if she should take such step she might be suspected by the Entente Powers of being afraid of Germany. They would not listen to her proposals. The American decision to break off diplomatic relations with Germany is a proper thing. Germany is responsible for plunging the whole world into strife.

The Osaka Mainichi fears that a revolution may rise in Germany in order to overturn the Government of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Should Germany be defeated in the war, that will mean an end of the present Kaiser.

The Nichi-Nichi in a long editorial written the day before America severed relations with Germany said:

"Germany had been expected to send a second peace note shortly. But instead of a god of peace, which Germany professed herself to be, she has come as a god of evil. The effect of the German declaration of her intention to renew her submarine and other naval outrages will be very keenly felt by the world. There is no need to go into details as to the unlawfulness and outrageousness of the German declaration, since it is meant to obstruct the transportation and commerce of the world. What was Germany's motive in issuing that declaration? She was unwilling to hurt the feelings of America and other neutral nations. She adopted a milder attitude toward them, but was not scrupulous enough to refrain from outrage altogether. The German proposal of peace was rejected by the Entente Powers. More than that, the German peace proposal has still further stimulated the military activity of the Entente Powers. A conference was held in Rome and another is now being held in Petrograd. Moreover, the blockade of Germany by England has tightened ever more securely. Germany's commerce with America and other neutral nations has been as good as stopped altogether. Her downfall is in sight. This situation has caused Germany to take extreme measures in retaliation and she decided to reopen submarine warfare. Many merchant vessels have been sunk.

"If the Entente Powers cannot stop German outrages neutral nations will also suffer losses. England can replace her lost ships by building new ones. But the smaller nations, the neutrals, cannot do so. If they are goaded by Germany they will be obliged to enter the game. That is what Germany expects. Germany has found that her effort to induce the Entente Powers to negotiate is an utter failure. If she takes steps compelling neutral nations to enter the war she thinks that they will either enter or make a more effective endeavor to hasten the coming of peace. So any activity on the part of the neutral nations will be what Germany wants. What attitude will America and other neutral nations take? As for the Entente Powers, will they be able to stop the German outrages, urgent as the necessity may be? We have no firm belief that they will be able to do so. What, then, will be the future condition of the world? If the Entente Powers do not wish Germany to renew her activity on land as well as at sea, they will have to take immediate steps to stop these outrages. Germany's declaration has made the situation very grave, indeed."

Types Of Minds That Face Their War Tasks Unwillingly

By H. G. Wells

The Resentful Employees are the outcome of our social injustices. They are the failures of our social and educational systems. We may regret their pitiful degradation, we may exonerate them from blame; none the less they are a pitiful crew. I have seen the hardship of the trenches, the gay and gallant wounded; I do a little understand what our soldiers, officers and men alike, have endured and done. And though I know I ought to allow for all that I have stated, I cannot regard these Resentful Employees with anything but contempt. Into my house there pours a dismal literature rehearsing the hardships of these men who set up to be martyrs for liberty; So and So, brave hero, has been sworn at—positively sworn at by a corporal; a nasty rough man came into the cell of So and So and dropped several 'h'es; So and So, refusing to undress and wash, has been undressed and washed and soap was rubbed into his eyes—perhaps purposely, the food and accommodation are not of the best class; the doctors in attendance seem hasty; So and So was put into a damp bed and has got a nasty cold. Then I recall a jolly vanload of wounded men I saw out there.

But, after all, we must be just. A Church and State that permitted these people to be thrust into dreary employment in their early teens, without hope or pride, deserves such citizens as these. The marvel is that there are so few. There are a thousand or so of those hopeless, resentment-poisoned creatures in Great Britain. Against five willing millions.

The Genteel Whig

If the Resentful Employee provides the emotional impulse of the resisting pacifist, whose horizon is bounded by his one passionate desire that the particular social system that has treated him so ill should collapse and give in, and its leaders and rulers be humiliated and destroyed, the intellectual direction of a mischievous pacificism comes from an entirely different class.

The General Whig, though he differs very widely in almost every other respect from the Resentful Employee, has this much in common, that he has never been drawn into the whirl of the collective life in any real and assimilative fashion. This is what is the matter with both of them. He is a little, loose, shy, independent person. Except for eating and drinking—in moderation, he has never done anything real from the day he was born. He has frequently not even faced the common challenge of matrimony. Still more frequently is he childless, or the daring parent of one peculiar child. He has never traded nor manufactured. He has drawn his dividends or his salary with an entire unconsciousness of any obligations to policemen or Navy for these punctual payments. Probably he has never ventured even to re-invest his little legacy. He is acutely aware of possessing an exceptionally fine intelligence, but he is entirely unconscious of a fundamental unreality. Nothing has ever occurred to him to make him ask why the mass of men were either not possessed of his security or discontented with it. The impulses that took his school friends out upon all sorts of odd feats and adventures struck him as needless. As he grew up he turned with an equal distrust from passion or ambition. His friends went out after love, after adventure, after power, after knowledge, after this or that desire, and became men. But he noted merely that they became fleshly, that effort strained them, that they were sometimes angry or violent or heated. He could not but feel that theirs were vulgar experiences, and he sought some finer exercise for his exceptional quality. He pursued art or philosophy or literature upon their more esoteric levels, and realised more and more the general vulgarity and coarseness of the world about him, and his own detachment. The vulgarity and crudity of the things nearest him impressed him most: the dreadful insincerity of the Press, the meretriciousness of success, the loudness of the rich, the baseness of the common people in his own land. The world overseas had by comparison a certain glamor. Except that when you said "United States" to him, he would draw in the air sharply between his teeth and beg you not to. . . .

Nobody took him by the collar and shook him.

National Service for All

If our world had considered the advice of William James and insisted upon national service from everyone, national service in the drain or the nationalised mines or the nationalised deep-sea fisheries if not in the Army or Navy, we should not have had any such men. If it had insisted that wealth and property are no more than a trust for the public benefit we should have no genteel irresponsibles. These discords in our national unanimity are the direct consequence of our bad social organisation. We permit the profiteer and the usurer; they evoke the response of the Reluctant Employee, and the inheritor of their wealth becomes the general Whig.

But that is by the way. It was of course natural and inevitable that the German onslaught upon Belgium and civilisation generally should strike these recluse minds not as a monstrous, ugly wickedness, to be resisted and overcome at any cost, but merely as a nerve-racking experience. Guns were going off on both sides. The Genteel Whig was chiefly conscious of a repulsive vast excitement all about him, in which many people did inelegant and irrational things. They waved flags—nasty little flags. The child of the ages, this last fruit of the gigantic and tragic tree of life could do no more than stick its fingers in its ears and say, "Oh, please! do all stop!" and then as the strain grew intenser and intenser set itself with feeble pawings now to clamber "Au dessus de la Melee," and now to —in some weak way—stop the conflict. ("Au-dessus de la Melee"—as the man said when they asked him where he was when the bull gored his sister). The efforts to stop the conflict at any price, even at the price of entire submission to the German Will, grew more urgent as the necessity that everyone should help against the German Thing grew more manifest.

Freaks of Distressed Thinking

Of all the strange freaks of distressed thinking that this war has produced, the freaks of the Genteel Whig have been among the most remarkable. With an air of profound wisdom he returns prepetually to his proposition that there are faults on both sides. To say that is his conception of impartiality. I suppose that if a bull gored his sister he would say that there were faults on both sides; his sister ought not to have strayed into the field; she was wearing a red hat of a highly provocative type; she ought to have been a cow and then everything would have been different. In the face of the history of the last forty years, the Genteel Whig struggles persistently to minimise the German outrage upon civilisation and to find excuses for Germany. He does this, not because he has any real passion for falsehood, but because by training, circumstance, and disposition he is passionately averse from action with the vulgar majority and from self-sacrifice in a common cause, and because he finds in the justification of Germany, and, failing that, in the blackening of the Allies to an equal blackness, one line of defence against the wave of impulse that threatens to submerge his private self. But when at last that line is forced he is driven back upon others equally extraordinary.

Incompatible Statements

You can often find simultaneously in the same Pacifist paper, and sometimes even in the utterances of the same writer, two entirely incompatible statements. The first is that Germany is so invincible that it is useless to prolong the war, since no effort of the Allies is likely to produce any material improvement in their position; and the second is that Germany is so thoroughly beaten that she is now ready to abandon militarism and make terms and compensations entirely acceptable to the countries she has forced into war. And when, finally, facts are produced to establish the truth that Germany, though still largely wicked and impenitent, is being slowly and conclusively beaten by the sanity, courage, and persistence of the Allied common men, then the Genteel Whig retorts with his last defensive absurdity. He invents a national psychology for Germany. Germany, he invents, loves us and wants to be our dearest friend. Germany has always loved us. The Germans are a loving, unenvious people. They have been a little misled—but nice people do not insist upon that fact. But beware of beating Germany, beware of humiliating Germany; then, indeed, trouble will come. Germany will begin to dislike us. She will plan a revenge. Turning aside from her erstwhile innocent career she may even think of hate. What are our obligations to France, Italy, Servia, and Russia, what is the happines of a few thousands of Hereros, a few millions of Belgians—whose numbers, moreover, are constantly diminishing—when we weigh them against the danger, the most terrible danger, of incurring permanent German hostility?

A Frenchman I talked to knew better than that. "What will happen to Germany," I asked, "if we are able to do so to her and so. Would she take to dreams of a *Revanche?*"

"She will take to Anglomania," he said, and added, after a flash of reflection, "In the long run it will be the worse for you."

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINT

MADE IN U.S.A.

VELUMINA

Walls may be washed when finished with Patton's Velumina.

Far better and more economical than Calcomine, or Distemper. A Perfect Wall Paint, prepared in oil. No mixing necessary.

Sold in one gallon cans.

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NEWTOWN PIPPINS

Finest Quality

$9.00 per case

(about 44 lbs.)

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BROADWOOD — BRINSMEAD
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Baldwin — Strohmenger

The AUTOPIANO, the best and most up-to-date player-paino in the world.

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Dr. John Goddard Optician

Toric Lenses

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Sun Glasses in Various Shades

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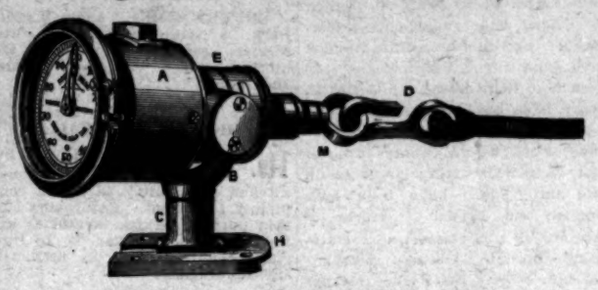

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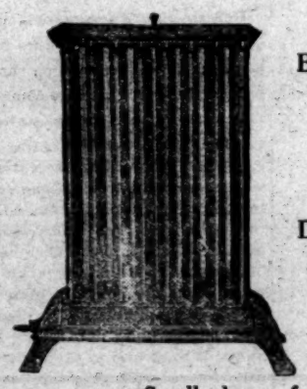

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Cousin Willie's Courtship — By Opper

LOVELY DAY, MRS. JONES. OUT FOR A WALK, I SEE. MAY I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF JOINING YOU!
OH, MR. WILLIE, DO COME ALONG. I HATE TO WALK ALONE
HADN'T WE BETTER REST A MINUTE?
ITS TOO SOON TO REST. WE'VE ONLY GONE SIX MILES SO FAR
I MUST SHOW YOU THE VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE HILL
WE'LL GO UP THIS SANDY ROAD TO THE LIGHT HOUSE AND THEN TURN BACK ARENT YOU ENJOYING THE WALK?
OH, MR. WILLIE, I'M AFRAID I'VE TIRED YOU. I FORGOT TO TELL YOU THAT I TAKE A TEN MILE WALK EVERY DAY TO REDUCE MY WEIGHT. I THINK WALKING IS JUST GRAND. YOU MUST COME WITH ME TOMORROW
I'LL HAVE TO CHARGE YE TWO DOLLARS FOR TAKIN' YE HOME. I GUESS YOU'VE BEEN WALKIN' A LEETLE TOO FAR, AIN'T YE?
F. Opper

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Principles of Trees' Life Baffle All Scientists

By Garrett P. Serviss

"What force is it of nature which makes water rise in the stem of a plant to the leaves from the roots? This is contrary to gravitation, is it not?"

YOU have hit upon one of the questions at which science shakes its head and says: "I am trying to find out." If trees had hearts the circulation of the sap, which is as blood to them, could be easily explained; but nobody, except the poets, has discovered a heart in a tree.

The tree stands before us in its Summer garments and its Winter nakedness, challenging us, like the Sphinx, to guess its secret. We know that it gets practically all of the water upon which its existence depends from the ground. Its whole life is a defiance of gravitation, and a continuing victory over that abasing force.

What makes the tree rise straight up from its buried seed, growing always contrary to the direction of gravity? It seems to be the joy of life for a tree to keep its trunk vertical. If it happens to spring into being on the slope of a steep hill, what does it do but struggle upward into perpendicularity? It simply will not lie down. The plumb-line is its ideal.

A shrub growing out of the side of a precipice turns its tiny stem sturdily upward, away from the center of the earth and toward the center of the sky. A tree is never prostrate until it is dead. There is an invincible opposition between gravitation and tree-growth. They resemble the forces of the opposite poles of a magnet; you cannot make them agree.

In this "polarity" may obscurely lie the explanation of the circulation of water in a tree—but I cannot clear up, or fill out, that explanation. It may depend upon the co-operation of many things, as say the botanists, who now and then invent a new theory on the subejct, but always add to it, as auxiliaries, some of the old explanations. There is none of these theories that is able to stand alone, on its own bottom.

You will have to study a considerable number of more or less puzzling, subjects, such as capillarity, surface tension, osmosis, root-pressure, transpiration, the tendency of columns of water of extremely small diameter to resist tensile strain, so that they can be lifted bodily, and so on, if you wish to learn what botanists have guessed and speculated concerning this mystery, and after you have finished you will be forced to conclude that nobody knows much about it.

That, of course, does not make the speculations and theories any less important, because it is only in this way that we can get any of nature's secrets. Difficulty and mystery should be to the mind what gravitation is to the tree—a stimulus to growth.

And what a wondeful thing a tree is! How near it stands to an animal! What do you think of the following, from a distinguished botanist: "The body of a vascular plant (any plant that has a circulatory system) is developed, in the first place, by repeated division of the fertilized egg and the growth of the products of division."

"Fertilized egg!" That is said of the germ of a plant. You have, perhaps, supposed that eggs are exclusively animal affairs. But here is a scientist who does not hesitate, in the plainest language, to recognize the fact that an egg—that is to say, a reproductive cell—is essentially the same thing, whether it hands on from generation to generation an animal or a plant.

And another botanist of rank writes of "the nervous system of plants." Not long ago we had a learned visitor from India who talked, in scientific phrase, and to scientific men, of "the feelings of plants."

Everybody knows there are "sensitive plants," such as mimosa, which shrink and droop at a touch or at a blow, exhibiting at least as much appearance of nervous response as does a worm, or a bivalve, and that there are also "carnivorous (flesh-eating) plants," such as the Venus fly-trap, which catch and devour flies and even small animals. But the later speculations go so far as to suggest that plants may possess a certain degree or kind of consciousness, or perception of their own existence and of their surroundings.

Taking the facts and the theories together, then it is plain that the ascent of water in their stems against the opposition of gravity is by no means the only mystery or secret that the trees have with which to puzzle us. They "know" many things that may well astonish us. How does a tree find water, reaching out its roots to great distances, and even twisting them around intervening obstacles, such as the cellar of a house, in order to attain its object?

Look at the spectacle of a struggle for light and air which may be seen in any crowded forest. The trees do exactly what our intelligence would tell us to do if placed amid similar circumstances. You may go into any tangled thicket and see the attitudes of despair and desperation that characterized the awful scene in the Black Hole of Calcutta mimicked by the contorted limbs of smothered trees.

Do You Know That—

An electrical apparatus is being used for finding oil. By determining the electrical resistances between various points in oil-bearing formations, and combining this information with a geological knowledge of the district, then nature of the particular formation from the point of view of oil content can be told with a very fair degree or securacy, owing to the high resistance of oil.

* * *

A frog cannot breathe with its mouth open, its breathing apparatus being so arranged as to exclude air at all times except when the nostrils alone are working.

* * *

Two hundred and ninety different kinds of mosses, it is asserted, have been found in England.

CRUISER AMETHYST IN FIGHT

San Francisco, February 3.—A telegram from Buenos Ayres reports that the British cruiser Amethyst (3,000 tons, built in 1905) arrived there on Friday from Pernambuco for repairs. It is reported that the cruiser sustained damage in an engagement with a German auxiliary cruiser and a submarine on the 29th inst.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd

have opened a new receiving office at 6A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)

"ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—

1½ Cups Flour
1 Tablespoonful Sugar
3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.
3 Eggs.
1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM
½ Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

"St. Charles" Cream is sold in three sizes:

Baby, medium and large size tins

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

The instrument shown is Victrola XIV, $150

A Victrola for the dance season!

When the Victrola plays your dance music every selection is a gem—every dance a joy. And any time is dance time with a Victrola in your home.

The Victrola is a perfect "orchestra" for skilled dancers—a perfect "teacher" for beginners.

Add joy to the nights to come—ask us about getting a Victrola, $15 to $400. Easiest of terms.

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"Timborite"

Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a **decorative article** "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a **protective material,** wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

From

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$660
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$367½
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	108s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons	29s.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 158½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$126½ S.
Green Island	$11.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20½
Major Bros	Tls. 8
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$92½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¼ B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12½
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¾
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 15½
Cheng	Tls. 2.95 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 20
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¾
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 4½
Repah	Tls. 1.20
Samagagas	Tls. 1 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 7½
Semambu	Tls. 1.60
Senawang	Tls. 15½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.30
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1
Tebong	Tls. 20½
Ulobri	Tls. 1¾ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, January 26 and 27.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber Auction this week:—

	per picul $
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 142/137
Smoked Good Ribbed	„ 136/129
Smoked Fine Plain	„ 129/122
Smoked Good Plain	„ 120/116
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„ 122/121
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„ —
Unsmoked Fine Plain	„ 110/108
Unsmoked Good Plain	„ —
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 141/127
Good Pale Thin	„ 136/128
Good Pale Blanket	„ 130
Good Brown Blanket	„ —
Fine Brown	„ 128/119
Good Brown	„ 118/100
Good Dark	„ 94/ 80
Barky	„ 82/ 65
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	„ 76/ 50
Loose	„ 40
Sheet:	
Cupwashing	„ 110/105
London Quotations:	
Fine Pale Crepe	2/11
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet	2/11

Catalogued for sale Pels. 14,147 (about 842 tons).

Sold Pels. 5,657 (about 377 tons).

Our auction started yesterday morning with a fair demand. Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to $141 and $142 respectively, marking the top prices of the sale. The interest soon slackened off, and both grades suffered a decline of a couple of dollars. Only a few picked lots fetched the top prices, the average being about $140 as well for Standard Crepe as Sheet. Native Sheet were not much in evidence, only a few lots selling at prices above. Competition for medium and lower grades of Crepe was exceedingly poor. Dark and Bark Crepes suffered a severe decline from last week. Scrap was neglected.

At the continuation of the auction this morning, competition was still poorer than yesterday, and quite a number of lots was withdrawn.

(Meyer and Measor).

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 13, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 88=Tls. 1.13 @ 71.9=$1.58

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars, Market rate	71.5375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1829
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/7½=Tls.	5.51
Exch. @ 71.9=Mex. $	7.67
Peking Bar	374
Native Interest	03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	38 1/16 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½ %
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 1/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-7 3/4
London	Demand	3-7 13/16
India	(nominal) T.T.	265¾
Paris	T.T.	507
Paris	Demand	507½
New York	T.T.	86¾
New York	Demand	86⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	66
Japan	T.T.	58¾
Batavia	T.T.	211½

Banks Buying Rates

London..nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-9 1/16
London.nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-9 1/16
London..nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-9⅛
London.nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-9⅛
Paris .....nominal 4 m-s.	523
New York....nominal 4 m-s.	89⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

£1=Hk. Tls.		4.97
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs		5.59
„ „ 1=Marks		†4.57
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.		1.05
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen		1.37
„ „ 1=Rupees		3.02
„ „ 1=Rouble		3.44
„ „ 1=Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, February 13, 1917.
Official
Samagaga Tls. 1.00

Sharebrokers Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, February 13, 1917.
Direct
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 3.00 cash
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1903 Tls. 92.00 cash

TRADE BRIEFS

Veneer seats and backs for chairs and cane for chair seats are in demand in Switzerland.

The Peruvian Congress has authorised the establishment of an industrial school in the city of Iquitos. It will be paid for by taxes on exported rubber.

Ship chandlers' supplies are needed in Spain.

Egyptian firms have made inquiries about low priced pleasure automobiles.

Farmers in the Fayal consular district, Azores Islands, complain of having to harvest their orange and mandarine crops before the fruit ripens because of the attacks of a fly that causes the fruit to rot.

American horseshoe nails are in demand in the Canary Islands as a result of the shortage of nails from Great Britain.

Cochin China's imports of hardware, machinery and iron and steel are valued at $2,000,000 in a normal year. The hardware trade offers the best market for American products.

High freight rates caused by the war resulted in a decrease of maize shipments from Cochin China during the past year. France is the only customer for this product.

More than half of the petroleum and most of the lubricating oils used in Tonkin, French Indo-China, in 1915, came from the United States. Imports have declined, however, because of the prevalent high prices.

A bill has been presented to the Cortes providing for the opening of a new bank in Spain, to be known as the Banco Espanol de Comercio Exterior. The purpose of the proposed bank will be primarily the extension of foreign trade.

Consul Jose de Olivares at Hamilton, Ontario, suggests that an energetic advertising campaign in this district would do much to increase the demand for American electric lighting supplies.

Steel stamps and dies, metal plates for machinery and rubber stamp specialties are in demand in Argentina.

The scarcity of rubber in Germany has resulted in the use of wooden tires for bicycles. Steel coil tires have also been tried, but they are objectionable because of the damage they do to pavements.

South Africa offers an attractive market for safes.

When You Want

LAND

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 Nanking Road.
'PHONE 4757

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 12 was 91 tons."

STATE ALIEN BILLS IN U.S. WITHDRAWN

Authors in Idaho and Oregon Don't Wish to Embarrass President

New York, February 4.—The authors of the anti-alien land ownership laws in Oregon and Idaho have withdrawn their bills. The introducers stated that they were unwilling to burden President Wilson with further diplomatic complications at this critical juncture.

Protest From Japan

Tokio, February 5.—An Asahi despatch from San Francisco states that the Japanese Government had protested to the United States against the anti-alien land ownership laws, believed to be directed against Japanese, which were before the State Legislatures of Idaho and Oregon; and as a result the State Department asked members of both Houses of these two state legislatures to work to prevent these bills from being adopted.

The Immigration Committee in the Lower Chamber of the Legislature of Oregon, at a meeting February 1, decided to shelve the anti-alien landownership bill before the House, for the reason that the bill was opposed by the Chamber of Commerce at Portland. In Idaho, however, the bill passed the Lower Chamber with unanimity, and there were indications that it would also pass the Upper Chamber. Japanese residents in Idaho planned to raise a test suit if the bill become a law.

The Federal Government's request to members of Congress from the two States to work to prevent these bills from being passed, has been made informally by Mr. Polk, Consellor of the State Department. Whether the Japanese protest was made in a written form, or unofficially by Ambassador Sato, Mr. Polk declined to say.

Ambassador Sato visited Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, at the State Department February 1.

THINKS NEW POLICY NEEDN'T BE FEARED

Germany Has Already Done Her Utmost, Says Naval Expert Here

Tokio, February 6.—"The German declaration of a new naval policy is not greatly to be feared," is the comment of a man high in Japanese naval circles on the German announcement. "Germany will not be able to translate her threats into action," this authority continued. "She has already been perpetrating atrocities to the limit of her ability. She can go no further than she has already gone."

That the United States may be forced to declare war against her will is the view of another highly-placed Japanese. It is also the belief of this man that Holland will be forced into the struggle. The recent mobilisations along the Dutch border have been inspired by the fear that Germany will drive through the Netherlands to gain more suitable ports for operations against England.

Germany is capable of going to any length to accomplish her aims, is the general feeling among the authorities here.

DEATH FIGHTS IN AIR AS VIEWED IN FRANCE

Telescope Observation Gives A Warning Before Germans' Machines Appear

96 BATTLES IN SINGLE DAY

British Airmen Have Deliberately Crashed Into Foes; Ruses Of the Veterans

With the British Armies in France, December 24.—A day of sunshine—a rarity in December on the British front—recently caused a temporary revival of activity among the aviators, presenting a spectacle which a few years ago could have lived only in the imagination.

Out of the distance there came early in the day a series of black specks which gradually grew until they took the form of German airplanes. From points of telescopic observation their approach had been signalled long before even the first tiny dots wre visible to the naked eye. British guns were ready and British airplanes were already climbing above the ruins of the shelltorn Flemish town to challenge the invaders.

While the German machines were still over their own lines the British anti-aircraft cannon known as "Archies," began to speak. There was a sharp, angry crack. A moment later a shapnel shell burst into a white puff-ball just in the path of the oncoming airplanes. At first, the white fleck of powder smoke seemed no larger than a pinhead, but it soon spread until it appeared as an exaggerated toy balloon and floated as lazily against the sky. Then there was another puff, and then another, until it seemed that half a hundred "Archies" must be going, and the sky became a fretwork of white smoke balls, each one marking a spot where a breaking shell had showered its leaden bullets upon the fast-traveling Germans.

Plugging in and out among the exploding shrapnel, the approaching airplanes left a trail of these flecks and powder puffs in their wake. Up and up, through the danger zone of their own guns, the British aviators climbed eagerly to the fight. The distant hum of the hostile motors could now be heard, mingled with the louder, beelike drone of the English machines, and between the scarcely perceptible intervals of the "Arches'" fire came the staccato notes of the machine-guns. The British airmen had opened fire before reaching the level of their adversaries.

German Machines Driven Off

Now the British machines began to close in from various directions, and the invaders turned suddenly and started for their own lines. Their somewhat precipitate retreat was marked by the same trail of shellfire as had been their approach. The British aviators pursued, but having in this instance the distinct advantage of height and a diving start for home, the Germans temporarily got away.

This was the first phase of the day's battles in the air—a prelude to the later fighting, when two German machines came crashing to earth in spinning nose dives.

Airplanes are never more like birds than when they meet in an aerial combat. They dart, dash, circle, turn, and swoop like so many feathered warriors, and often the battles rage at such high altitudes that the machines become all but invisible. Again there will be a fight among the clouds, when the more daring aviators make startling plunges through the intervening mist to catch their opponents unawares. Always there is great maneuvering for position, and spectators are filled with wonder at what the modern airplane can do, even to excelling the birds in their own element by flying upside down.

Most of the fighting aviators endeavor to "get on the other fellow's tail." This means a position above and slightly behind the adversary, where one can fire down into him. Others, however, prefer to attack from a position almost directly underneath, thinking they have a steadier firing platform in climbing than in diving.

The latter-day machines have such wonderful stability that they can only be brought down by direct hits, killing the pilot or piercing the petrol tank, in which latter event the airplane usually catches fire and falls in a blazing spiral. "Archie" shells often blow airplanes out of the line by making many punctures in their wings, but the machines thus damaged generally are brought safely home.

When the history of aviation in the present war is written it will contain some of the most thrilling chapters of the strange world conflict. The British Flying Corps, which grew from almost nothing at the beginning of the war, has already established records of daring and attainment which even in the colorless official reports of the corps read like fiction. Recently there have been fights on the British front in which from sixty to eighty machines were engaged. Such battles begin with individual fights and gradually develop into what the aviators term a "general melee," as re-inforcements arrive from both sides.

Crashed Into Foe Deliberately

There have been as high as ninety-six separate and distinct fights in a single day on this front alone. Near the point where the British and French lines join there have been fights in which the French have gone to the assistance of the English and the English have gone to the assistance of the French to help defeat the Germans. There have been numerous engagements in which British aviators have closed within twenty yards of their adversary firing point blank into him. There have been both English and French instances of aviators, as a last resort, deliberately crashing into a German and sending him down. After one instance of that sort a British aviator brought his machine down with one wing. He could only effect a landing with his engine going, and had deliberately to collide with a tree, seriously injuring himself.

There was one memorable occasion when three British machines deliberately dived into a formation of seventeen German machines, destroying two of the hostile planes and themselves escaping unhurt. Another time two British aviators attacked eleven Germans, and once a Second Lieutenant of the British corps attacked five hostile machines. He, in turn, was attacked from behind, but turned and got in the rear of the hostile craft, and keeping "on its tail" drove it down.

The British aviators take great satisfaction at the result of a recent fight when they attacked a German bombing squadron which was trying to cross the British lines. In the heat of the aerial combat the Germans let go bombs which fell into their own lines.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 13
Carmarthenshire	Jan. 22
Gleniffer	Dec. 21
Kamo Maru	Dec. 24
Kashima Maru	Dec. 31
Kioto	Jan. 13
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Nankin**	Dec. 12
Novara**	Dec. 24
Somali	Jan. 13
Suwa Maru	Jan. 29
For Marseilles, etc.	
Armand Behic	Jan. 19
Athos	Jan. 2
Gemini	Feb. 8
Porthos	Feb. 3
For Vancouver, etc.	
Empress of Japan	Jan. 13
Monteagle	Feb. 13
For New York	
Egremont Castle	Nov. 20
Eurymedon	Dec. 23
Toyooka Maru	Feb. 1
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.	
Nippon Maru	Jan. 14
Persia Maru	Feb. 3
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 19
For Seattle	
Hawaii Maru	Jan. 18
For Tacoma	
Canada Maru	Feb. 7
Manila Maru	Dec. 13
Mexico Maru	Jan. 7

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From London, etc.		
Cardiganshire	Dec. 15	Feb. 14
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 13	Mar. 10
Glengyle		Feb. 26
Kitano Maru		Feb. 23
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 14
From Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of	Jan. Feb. 8	Feb. 27
Monteagle		Mar. 31
From New York		
Bolton Castle	Nov. 30	Mar. 4
City of Corinth	Nov. 4	Feb. 15
Lowther Castle	Nov. 15	Feb. 15
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 18	Feb. 20
From San Francisco, etc.		
Ecuador		Mar. 12
Nippon Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru		Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 26	Feb. 19
From Gothenburg		
Panama		Feb. 28
From Tacoma		
Mexico Maru		Mar. 12
From Seattle		
Inaba Maru	Jan. 19	Feb. 17
Sado Maru	Jan. 13	Feb. 14
Shidzuoka Maru		Mar. 14

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
33 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60.

ENGLAND PREPARING TO LAUNCH ANOTHER DRIVE

Piling Up Mountains of Material Behind the Somme; Need Of More Aircraft

By Charles R. Grasty

London, January 3.—While peace talk is fiving back and forth over the wires both belligerents are girding themselves for the greatest fighting yet. The talk from Berlin of war to the knife will be met by an allied counterstroke which will make even the unparalleled effort of the last two and a half years seem feeble by comparison.

General Haig's report, reducing to the simplest terms the battle of the Somme, is a preparation of the public mind for what is to come with fightable weather. His statement that half the German Army was engaged from July to November with thoroughly demoralising results to the enemy reconciles the country to pouring its life and resources without stint into further effort. Manpower and fighting tackle are being piled up mountain high back of the Somme lines. The Government and people now trust Haig, and will back him to the limit. His call for a strengthening of the aeroplane arm received instant response in ending the Government hesitation about methods and hastening the appointment of Lord Cowdray.

Feverish competition in invention and contribution in this field have placed air supremacy first on one side and then on the other. For some months it rested with the Entente, but its passing to the Teutons was one of the counts in the indictment against the Asquith administration.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. E. Anton Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	**55,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**24,600,000**
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	**3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,743,000**

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen **48,000,000**
Capital Paid-up .... „ **30,000,000**
Reserve Fund ..... „ **20,800,000**

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places n Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	(Mauritius) Rangoon
Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Hongkong		Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

555

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1. Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA.
Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 17, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	30-35
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	35-40
Woodcock	„	45-50
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	pe lb.	7-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	20
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbages	each	5-7
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	per lb.	20-25
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.20-2.60
Parsnips	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B III
Feb 9		Bayard	1006	Nor.	Robert	D. 16.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Feb 2	Japan	City of Vienna	4462	Br.	M. B. Co.	PWE
Feb 11	Hongkong	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	YTPDW
Jan 6	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYB
Jan 20	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYB
Feb 12	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 12	Swatow	Holhow	896	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 12		Jinji maru	997	Jap.	Suzuki	
Feb 14	Hankow	Javary	782	Am.	B. A. T.	
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Jan 18		Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kiangkeen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	Int. D.
Feb 12	Hongkong	Kutsang	1228	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	
July 16	Hankow	Meidan	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB 1
Feb 12	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 21	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	YKDW
Feb 5	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K	NYKW
July 31	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 6	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Feb 12	Hongkong	Shantung	280	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 15	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KND
Feb 3		Telamon	4509	Br.	B. & S.	YTPD
Feb 10	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 9	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	9 p
Feb 11	Hankow	Tsean gtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E. Co	CKPW
Feb 11	Chinwangtao	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 5	Hongkong	Yusang	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 14th and 15th

"Two Little Vagabonds"

The film version of the immortal melodrama by the famous French Author, Pierre Decourcelle, adapted by Geo. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley.

In Two Episodes of Four Parts each. Tonight showing the second and last episode, entitled: **"Fanfan and Claudinet"**

Pathe's American and French Gazettes
depicting latest events of interest

"All Wrong" A highly amusing Comedy

In order to give those who have not seen the first episode (four parts) of "Two Little Vagabonds" an opportunity to see and appreciate the wonderful film, it will be screened again tonight at **8.15.** The second and final episode (four parts) will be shown during the usual performance commencing at 9.15 p.m.

"Lillian's Atonement"

Commencing Friday, Feb 16th

Dramatic Production in Five Parts, featuring
LILLIAN VIGGINS

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT
The First Two Episodes
OF THE
"ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O ROURKE"
Four Parts
AND
FOUR NEW COMEDIES

Showing Friday, 16th
"THE VICTORIA CROSS"
The Most Patriotic Film Ever Presented

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
For Wednesday 14th February.

"MASTER KEY"
Third Episode. Two Parts.
These two parts contain very thrilling incidents of this most wonderful Detective Story Picture.

ALSO SHOWING:
One Double-Reel Charlie Chaplin-Comedy, and two other very interesting Comedies.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 16	10.00*	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17		Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
23	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 14	D.L.	Moji and Kobe	Kutsang	Br.	J. M. & Co
15	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	6.00*	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	D.L.	Wakamatzu	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
16	10.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
16	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rs.	R. V. F.
17	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	6.30*	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	8.00*	Moji, Kobe	Tientsin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 14	D.L.	H'kong, Straits and Calcutta	Kutsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	..	London	Tsuruga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cerdiliere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
25	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 4	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Ningpo via Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
15	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
15	3.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
16	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
25	12.30	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
22	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 14	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
16	4.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
16	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
16	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F
18	9.00*	Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
18	9.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
18	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo,	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	1.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.SN. Co.
15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
15	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Yonyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
16	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
16	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
17	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
17	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
19	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.M.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 13	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	
Feb 14	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 13		Hungjee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo	KLYW
Feb 13	Hongkong	Monteagle	6163	Br.	C. P. O. S.	Woosung
Feb 13	Hankow	Tabung maru	1 75	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Feb 13	Hankow	Meian	2241	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Feb 13	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M. S. N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 13	Hankow	Kianghsin		Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	Hongkong	Irene	838	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
13	Hankow	Luenbo	1205	Br.	J.M. & Co.
13	do	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
13		George	777	Rus.	M. B. K.
13	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
13	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
KND	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
P&OS	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350			Loftin
	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	244			King
	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Clarke
OD	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being diamantied

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, Feb. 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight or passage apply to American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, February 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Ngankin, Captain Newcomb will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, February 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Kutwo, 2,664 tons. Captain Gibb will leave on Thursday, the 15th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tackwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Philip will leave on Friday, the 16th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tatung, Capt. Williams will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 16th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, February 16 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow Captain Harris will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Captain Meathrel will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday the 15th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hoihow, Capt. Ritchie will leave on Friday, the 16th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephones No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs will leave from French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 18th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien, and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.		To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela"		Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Tel. 778 Local No. 13 — 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from San Francisco:—Mrs. C. Bahlke, Master Hans Bahlke, Miss M. H. Bailey, Miss E. H. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fairweather, Miss Mildred Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hobart, Miss Eliner Lynch, Rev. and Mrs. Paulmasten Miss Maud Maslin. Miss Margarel Mashlin, Master Paul Maslin, Master Philp Maslin, Mr. S. A. L McCandless, Mr. S. Minkenhof, Mr. R. M. Reid, Mr. J. N. Sipser, Mr. R. V. Sweeny. From Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock. From Kobe:—Mr. F. N. Blanchard, Mr. M. Beijamin, Mr. E. J. Beckley, Mr. A. H. Buschman, Mr. T. B. Culhame, Mr. Wing Chung, Mr. W. A. Cuddy, Mr. P. T. Carey, Mrs. M. J. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Garton and inft., Mr. J. Gravely, Mr. C. E. Gauss, Mr. N. Hashim, Miss Hie Ding-lin, Mr. R. D. Hopkins, Dr. N. S. Hopkins, Miss E. Hopkins, Mr. R. D. Hopkins Jr., Mrs. R. D. Hopkins, Miss C. Hopkins, Mr. J. S. Littell, Mr. E. Littell, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Mosher, Mr. J. G. McMullen, Miss C. MacDougall. Dr. W. McClure, Mr. M. A. Morducovitch, Mr. W. A. Nolte, Mrs. M. Phillips, Mr. H. M. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. Geo. L. Shaw, Rev. and Mrs. M. H. Throop, Miss Charlotte Throop, Miss Rachel Throop, Master Edward Throop, Mr. O. D. Walker, Mr. D. H. Wythe and Mr. F. H. Yung.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Holm.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Ningpo:—Mr. M. C. Guss, Miss M. J. Shewring and Bishop Maloney.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Nagasaki:—Messrs. K. Sakato, S. Sagiyama and Gee Hong-chang. For Moji:—Mr. R. Goto and Mr. Ching Ven-she. For Kobe:—Mr. Low Song-gneu.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for Hongkong:—Mr. K. H. Aumuller, Mrs. C. R. Burkhill and maid, Mr. R. G. Buchan, Mrs. M. Beck, Mr. James Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Girardet and maid, Mrs. Noel Hickling, Mr. J. A. Hayes, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Mr. E. L. McAdam, Capt. H. E. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Morris, Mrs. A. K. Owen, Miss C. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pugh and inft., Mr. L. A. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenny, Mr. Charles W. Ure, Mr. W. W. Willoughby and Miss Willoughby. For Manila:—Mrs. A. Alhouse, Mr. Tomas Blanco, Mrs. E. J. Estes and inft., Mrs. E. R. Elder, Mrs. A. Ericksen, Mr. L. L. Fischback, Mrs. F. Farnsworth, Mrs. I. Hendersen, Mrs. F. B. Jupp, Miss J. Jupp, Mr. William Katz, Mrs. R. R. Mann, Master Lester Mann, Mrs. J. Petersen, Mrs. S. Werngarten. Mr. W. E. Younger and Master A. Younger.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES — LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC — LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1917		1917	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	MONTEAGLE	27 June
MONTEAGLE	18 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July
		EMPRESS OF JAPAN	21 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 — Shanghai.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000 Tons.	Feb.	16	1917
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Mar.	1	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	9	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	"	23	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	April	5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	"	19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May	1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	"	15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June	8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents,*
Telephone No. 3229. — 53 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 1. JUNE 12.
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. — 4TH FLOOR

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 25
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Mar. 4
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Teranaka,	Mar. 18

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Apr. 2, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Feb. 9, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Mar. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyasawa,	Feb. 15, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 22, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Teranaka,	Feb. 15, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Feb. 25, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

		Leave Hongkong.	
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, "
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, "

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2084	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2244	1950	1020
2345	1112	685		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	600		arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	23 0	524	arr. Mukden dep	2344	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1950
735	11 0	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	806	845
7.	:	—	220		:		:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	349	1311
1315	058	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	2336	810
9.	:	—	420		:		:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	1953	1442
1208	840	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	1948	1412
1657	1153	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line							
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	658	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest pos ible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, Septe.nber, 1916.

World Comment on New German Sea-Policy and American Action

New York, February 2.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, when interviewed on the new situation, made the following comments:

"If the President has the proper sense of respect due to this nation, he will pay no more attention to this note than a householder would pay to a warning of one burglar against interference with another burglar about to make off with his silver. This note makes the policy of murder of non-combatants, including women and children, the national policy of Germany on the high seas. On the first occasion when the threats of this German note are carried into effect and American citizens or ships are concerned, every interned German vessel in our Government and trade with Germany be interdicted."

Urge a Break With Germany

New York, February 2.—The Louisville Courier-Journal, edited by Colonel Henry Watterson, says that "surely the President has been awakened from his dream of the millennium by Germany's latest note. This note is a direct challenge to war, and that challenge should be accepted within twenty-four hours. The war thus entered upon by America should not end until the Imperial despotism of Germany, which dared to plunge the world into such a war, is completely and eternally crushed."

Hearst Promises His Support

London, February 2.—The German note has created the most critical situation since the outbreak of the war in the relations of Germany and the United States. American papers describe the note as a declaration of war against the United States, and even the Hearst papers promise their support if President Wilson finds it necessary to draw the sword.

Believe Britain Will Be Starved

Washington, February 3.—Officials at the German Embassy here declare that the new German submarine blockade will bring England to a state of starvation within a month. They assert that Germany has several hundred powerful submarines in readiness to put the new blockade into effect.

Government officials and members of Congress, apparently astounded by the German announcement, refuse to make public statements in regard to the situation. It is known, however, that the Administration regards the present situation as the gravest since the outbreak of the war. It is believed that the situation demands immediate and decisive action on the part of the President.

No Talk of Peace Now

London, February 2.—America has been thunderstruck by the German announcement of a new naval policy, says the Washington correspondent of the Times. There is no longer any talk of peace; the possibility of war is now on every man's lips.

President Wilson is faced with a situation without parallel since the sinking of the Lusitania. It is felt that the President must now make good the stand he took after the sinking of the Sussex or compound with the Teutonic crimes.

Everyone in Washington agrees that the translation of Germany's threats into action will put her outside the pale. There is a loud demand that Count von Bernstoff be given his passports and leave America immediately.

Washington executive circles are silent. The President is still probably undecided. Congress seems to be in favor of immediate action, but the cautious school predominates in Washington for the moment. Everyone agrees that the German note indicates a position akin to desperation.

U. S. Must Decide, Says Times

London, February 2.—The German note, announcing the new blockade, is probably without parallel in diplomatic history, says the Times in an editorial this morning commenting on the German announcement. The Times expects America to do what America has always refused to do, and hopes that America will admit that there are reasons for the British policy which America throughout has repudiated as lawless and immoral.

"It is for the American Government and people alone to take the grave decision which these insolent demands require," the Times continues. "Suggestions from the Allies would be impertinent. Americans can now judge the creeds of both belligerent sides."

News Brevities

A lecture will be given tonight in the Union Church large hall, commencing at 9 p.m., on Lloyd George, by Rev. A. H. Rees. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, c/o the Asiatic Petroleum Co.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will be held at the Palace Hotel on the 21st inst. at 6 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to be present.

* * *

Mr. E. H. McMichael, formerly a very popular resident of Shanghai, who is a lieutenant in the Westminster Dragoons, has been mentioned in despatches for conspicuous bravery.

* * *

Members of the St. Andrew's congregation have organised a Progressive Whist Tournament, to be held tomorrow evening, the 15th inst., at 8.30 p.m., at the Hanbury Institute, for the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund. Entrance fee will be one dollar, all incidental expenses being defrayed by the promoters and others in sympathy with the cause.

* * *

A Scottish Matinee Concert in aid of the Sailors' Orphans' Fund will be held at the Lyceum Theater, at 5 p.m. on the 24th inst., under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd. The dress circle will be two dollars and other seats one dollar. Offers for boxes to be sent to Mr. C. W. Porter, 24A. Kiangse Road.

* * *

A report from Nanking says that Hernam Singh, a Sikh watchman, was shot and killed last Saturday by a fellow countryman named Atma Ram who is said to be a seditionist. The victim was first shot in the back of the head after which the slayer fired seven or eight more shots into his body. Atma Ram made his escape. A reward of $500 is offered.

* * *

In the Mixed Court yesterday a bomb-thrower was brought up for trial who had been caught by the police of Louza station the night before after a sharp chase. The prisoner is a member of a gang of bomb throwers. He threw a bomb near a bath house in Kiukiang Road Monday night. The case was remanded as other members of the gang are being rounded up, two being gathered up in Frenchtown.

* * *

The Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., has sent out a very attractive date block.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuokwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Siccawe. Weather Report

12.—There is still a large amount of atmospheric dust almost everywhere from the northern provinces to Fukien. Very fine weather; the anticyclone prevails again all over the Chinese continent while the depression which has travelled across Korea moves away towards the E. of Nippon. Fresh monsoon in the whole coast.

13.—Very fine dry and cold weather. Barometer still rising. Light W.N.W. breezes.

Tuesday, February 13, 1917.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		766 85	7(6.84
" inches		30.19	30.19
Variation mm. for 24 h		-4.12	††4.45
Variation mm. for 12 h		†1.32	† .38
Wind	Direction	ssw	s
	Kilom per hour	20	16
	Miles	12.4	9.8
Temperature	Cen	2.°5	9.°1
	Fahr.	27.5	5.63
Humidity: co		95	53
Nebulosity 5-10		1	3
Rainfallmm.		—	—
Rafellinches		—	—

NOTICE

For the past 12 months the business of N. Lazarus, optician, has been and is now under the management of

Mr. H. Tobias,

F. S. M. C. (Lond.), F. I. O (Eng.)

The only optician in Shanghai with an English qualification and Diploma for optics. Note our new address.

N. LAZARUS

17 Nanking Rd.

Next door the offices of the Shanghai Mercury.

EXTRACT of MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price $1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		9.20	9.00	12.40	15.20	8.40	22.00	17.15
Nansiang.. .. "			9.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan .. .. "			9.56	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.10	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.21		12.11	13.21	15.45	19.23		2.08	
dep	1 .31		12.21	13.43	15 52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.18		13.37	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.19	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.16	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15 57	17.18	18.32			6.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. dep.		7.00	7.20	11.15	14.20	18.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry .. dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	19.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	19.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17 26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.38	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan .. .. "	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang.. .. "	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.36	—		9.40	6.33	18.05
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.50

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

			Daily Mail			Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55	P.K.R.	PEKING dep.	8.35
	NANKING FERRY	arr.	14.10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep.	S. 15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	S. 12.00
	TSINANFU	arr. dep.	7.56 8.06		TSINANFU arr. dep.	20.21 20.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	16.13		PUKOW arr.	13.00
P.K.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	17.00	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY dep.	R. 14.20
	PEKING	arr.	19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	0 45		SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	20 00
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21 12		KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.56	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.38	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21 20		WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10 05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30	11.20	13.35	14.30	16.10	16.45	18.00
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00	11.38	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.18
Sunglang ..... { arr			9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37	
dep.			9.13	0.53	12.10			15 28	17.47	
Kashai ..... dep.			10.03	11 5-	13.33			16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... { arr.			10 25	12 26	14.06			16 36	19.30	
dep.		7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16			16 46		
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13 20	15.15			17.21		
Chang An ..... dep.		9.00	11.48	14.04	16.10			17 55		
Hangchow ..... { arr.		10.26	12 48	15.16	17.37			18.42		
dep.		10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47			18.54		
Zah Kou ..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10		

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou ..... dep.					6.45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow ..... { arr.					7.15	8.30		9.23	14.30	16.24
dep.					7.15	8.40		9 33	14.40	16.35
Chang An ..... dep.					8.15	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 30	15.57	18.00
Kashing ..... { arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.00
dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai ..... dep.			8.00		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sunglang ..... { arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16.03	17.46	
dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16,13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..dep.	8.35	9.55	10.37	10.55	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.22	18.33	
Shanghai South....arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	11.13	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.50	
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.02		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..... dep.					11.56	14.15		17.31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17.42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
dep.	8.00	10.23	13 05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.
(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL $6,000,000
In shares of $10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12283

The Best Shooting
near Shanghai is to be obtained at HANGCHOW.
Pay a visit to the
NEW HOTEL; HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館
(WEST LAKE)
and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds. A good bag guaranteed.
Moderate rates
for the week-end or longer periods.

LOST

A BILL of Lading No. 21, marked The Eastern Syndicate Shanghai China No. 1/3 for 3 boxes Face Cream, shipped from Tacoma to Shanghai by s.s. Yokohama Maru, has been lost at the Custom House.

The public are warned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void at Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The Eastern Syndicate.
73 Range Road.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings
which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12** to **$2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuons daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr S.A Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.
Undertakes translations of the following nature:
Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Sciences, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.
from English into Chinese and *vice versa*. Our translator is an expert with great experience Translation is guaranteed Speediness with satisfaction a specialty. Terms, from $5.00 per 1,000 words Catalogue Free. For particulars address:
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BILL SMITH

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER! IF YOU HAVENT'S BEEN DRINKING "ELEPHANT HEAD" DO IT NOW

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Don't Forget that Valentine Box of Candy! Today is the Day!

Sullivan's Fine Candies
11 Nanking Road

NOTICE

WE have this day severed our connections with Mr. H. Dalldorff.
Wm. KATZ & CO.
Shanghai, 12th February, 1917.
12718 F 14

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.
12439

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
HARDWARE AND METALS
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS
BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES
Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you think of
SZECHWAN PROVINCE,
Think of WIDLER & COMPANY,
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

ASK FOR
Claymore
RARE OLD
Scotch Whisky
As supplied to the House of Lords.
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
LONDON, GLASGOW AND ARGYLESHIRE.

Sole Agents: FREDERICK EZRA & CO.,
2a Kiukiang Road

Cheap Sale for one week only
KING SON & CO.
Astor House Hotel
(1st floor)

We have been established for many years in our business of selling Curios, Embroideries, Chinaware, Bamboo goods, Books, Magazines, Brassware, Engravings, Satins and Furs. We have now made from various provincial exhibitions a special and large selection of the highest quality goods suitable for furnishing and decorating libraries, bedrooms, &c.

The sale will open at the Astor House Hotel on February 15, and all goods will be offered at specially reduced rates for one week only.

Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to inspect our collection.
12707

POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of **1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars,** which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration 'phone West 197.

THE STAR GARAGE CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
125 Bubbling Well Road.
Agents for "FISK" Tires.

Union Church Literary And Social Guild

A LECTURE
will be given in
The Union Church Large Hall
TONIGHT, FEBRUARY 14th
at 9 p.m. by the
REV. W. HOPKYN REES, D.D., F.R.G.S.
on
LLOYD GEORGE
Membership tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, c/o The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Visitors' Tickets $1.
A. H. H. REES,
Hon. Secretary.

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors
Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象銷牌) at moderate prices.
For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

DANCING

INSTRUCTION in modern ball-room dances. Classes may be formed upon application. Experienced teacher. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.
12658

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE to let at 17 Nanking Road. Apply to Frederick Ezra & Co., 2a Kiukiang Road.
12715 F 14

HOUSES TO LET

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, half a house, beautifully furnished, consisting of two large bedrooms, if necessary one extra large dining-room and also a reception room; tennis courts, garage and stables, rental Tls. 150. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.
12722 F 20

TO LET, one large house at 162-a Bubbling Well Road. Tennis lawn, stable, electrical fittings, gas. Also furniture and piano. Inspection can only be made between 12 and 2 p.m.
12721 F 15

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.
10070

UNFURNISHED room, with bathroom attached, to let at 17 Nanking Road. Apply to Frederick Ezra & Co., 2a Kiukiang Road.
12715 F 14

CENTRAL. To let in private home, a well-furnished room, with verandah, and bathroom attached. Also a small unfurnished room. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.
12685 F 15

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.
12642 F 20

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED at once, board and room, lady and gentleman with daughter 9 years of age; must be in good location. Western district. Best references. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.
12736 F 18

WANTED, two furnished rooms, with or without board. Only Germans or neutrals need apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.
12723 F 20

FLAT WANTED: must be centrally located, furnished or unfurnished. Advertiser wishes to purchase complete furnishings for same. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.
12726 F 15

MARRIED COUPLE and child (American) desire board and lodging in private family. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.
12674 F 15

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED; a teacher for young children. Neutral position. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.
12729 F 29

LESSONS given by an efficient chemist, in practical qualitative and quantitative analysis of minerals and ores. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.
12720 F 14

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.
12677 F 22

FULLY-qualified Mandarin teacher is open to receive a few pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.
12606 F 18

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN and buyer (Neutral), with considerable executive ability, desires change. Knowledge of principal imports and exports. Speaks Chinese (local dialect). Competent to take full charge of branch or department. Please apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.
12711-F-17.

WANTED by young man (neutral), position as general office assistant; has full experience in general office routine. A1 references. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
12608 F 14

EXPERT lady stenographer and typist desires position. A1 references. Can start at once. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.
12737 F 14 16 18

WANTED by young lady (European), position as typist and general office assistant. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.
12609 F 14

WANTED to change to a better position, as compradore, clerk or the like, by a trustworthy Chinese, who has a long experience with foreign hong business. Good reference or security. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.
12725 F 15

A CHINESE desires to be a clerk and broker for a fire insurance company. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.
12710 F 14

CHINESE young man, 20 years, wishes position as translator, offering opportunity for promotion, immediate salary no object. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.
12708 F 14

WANTED. Employed young man wants extra work as typist, or general clerk, after 5 p.m. Ready worker, terms moderate. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.
12717 F 14

WANTED, position by lady stenographer and typist, having acted as private secretary. Many years' practical experience. Quick, accurate and thorough knowledge of office work. Highest references. Address to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.
12678 F 15

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, alum in large and small quantities. Apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.
12714F 14

FOR SALE, complete European household of four-roomed house, in French Town. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.
12699 F 14

FOR SALE, 3 Japanese Chin dogs, one male and two female, about two months old. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.
12696 F 13

WELL-FURNISHED boarding house for sale. Ten rooms. Close to town. Price moderate. For particulars, apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
12613

WANTED, McClellan saddle, bridle, pad, blanket, ankle bandages. State price asked and condition. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
12705 F 13